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ON THE
SEPULCHRAL EFFIGY OF A PILGRIM IN
ST. MARY'S CHURCH, HAVERFORDWEST,
SOUTH WALES.

ON the 21st of August 1872 I proceeded by rail from Tenby to Haverfordwest, on my way to St. David's, for the purpose of taking notes of the monuments in St. David's Cathedral; which notes were subsequently published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. I did not reach Haverfordwest till late in the evening, and the whole of the following day was occupied in journeying by a vehicle I had engaged to St. David's and back, and in the Cathedral, for the purpose I have stated. I had arranged to leave Haverfordwest the following day by a certain railway train, which gave me an opportunity on the morning of that day, the 23rd of August, of going about the town. Amongst the places I visited was the Church of St. Mary, which presented, as far as I can recollect, no special feature of architectural design. I noticed, however, in that church an object which excited my attention, and so fully compensated my visit that I regretted my time was so limited that I could barely take down a description in my note-book, and the slightest possible memorandum-sketch in another note-book, and this I was forced to do by candle-light.

The object then was no less than the sepulchral

effigy of a pilgrim, of a class so rare that I have only come across one other example in this country, to which I shall presently allude. This effigy then at Haverfordwest, which, as far as Wales is concerned, is probably unique, is much mutilated and abraded, especially the head, which appears to have been represented bare, and reposing on two cushions,—the undermost square, the uppermost lozenge-shaped. The effigy appears to have been sculptured in the peculiar garb appropriated to pilgrims, the exterior robe or gown of which was called the *sclavine*. The skirt of this is open in front, a short distance upwards. Under the right elbow is a vestige of the *bourdon*, or pilgrim's staff, whilst on the left side of the effigy appears the pilgrim's wallet or *scrip*, suspended by a strap over the right shoulder. On the scrip are represented scallop-shells, indicating the shrine to which the pilgrimage had been made. The hands are conjoined on the breast, as in prayer. From the shape of the slab (a parallelogram) on which the effigy reposed, I should imagine this to be a monument of the early part of the fifteenth century.

Pilgrimages to holy places are said to have commenced after the alleged invention, in the early part of the fourth century, by St. Helena, of the Holy Cross. This discovery, though not noticed by Eusebius, was generally believed in toward the close of the fourth century. In this country pilgrimages were more especially made to the shrine of St. David, St. Cuthbert at Durham, to that of St. Thomas at Canterbury, to the image of our Lady at Walsingham, and to the image of St. Dervel Gadarn in Llandderfel Church, Merioneth. There were many other churches containing images or supposititious relics to which local pilgrimages were made. Abroad, the principal places to which pilgrims were accustomed to resort were Jerusalem, Rome, Loretto, and Santiago de Compostella.

From Chaucer's Canterbury pilgrimage, and from the visits of Erasmus to Walsingham and Canterbury, it is

to be inferred that in this country no peculiar garb was worn by pilgrims. Such, however, was not the case with regard to those proceeding from this country on pilgrimages abroad, when a greater solemnity was observed.

In the *Pontifical* at Exeter Cathedral, which bears the name of Bishop Lacey, but is said to have been written in the fourteenth century, one of the offices is entitled "*Ordo ad servitium Peregrinorum faciendum.*" By this it appears that after having confessed, those about to proceed on pilgrimage lay prostrate before the altar ("*coram altari prostratos postquam confessi sunt*"); certain psalms and sentences were said, amongst which, "*Benedictus Dominus Deus, prosperum iter faciat vobis.*" Then followed the benediction of the pilgrim's wallet and staff. "*Hic surgant a prostratione, sequitur benedictio pere et baculi hoc modo, Dominus vobiscum. Oremus te humiliter imploramus, quatenus sanctificando benedicere digneris has peras et hos baculos, ut quicumque eos pro tui nominis amore ad instar humilis armature, lateri suo applicare, atque collo suo pendere, sive in manibus suis gestare cupierint, etc. Hic ponet sacerdos collo peregrini peram, dicens, In nomine, etc., accipe hanc peram, habitum peregrinationis tue, etc. Hic detur baculus peregrino. Accipe baculum sustentationis tue, etc. Benedictio crucis peregrinalis Ierusalem sic, Dominus vobiscum, etc. Hic detur vestis signata cruce peregrino a sacerdote interim dicente, Accipe vestimentum, cruce Domini Salvatoris signatum est, etc. Hiis finitis dicatur Missa pro iter agentibus. Officium. Postcommunio. Post Missam dicat sacerdos has sequentes orationes super peregrinos coram altare prostratos, si profecture sint Ierusalem, seu ad sanctum Jacobum, vel ad aliam peregrinationem; cum Dominus vobiscum et Oremus", etc.*

According to the foregoing rite it would appear that the office of a priest was sufficient for this service, which, though a general one, was more particularly adapted to the intended pilgrimages to the Holy Sepul-

chre at Jerusalem and to the shrine of St. James at Compostella, Jerusalem and St. James being specially mentioned.

And now of the pilgrim's garb with its appurtenances. *Pera*.—This was the scrip, wallet, bag, or pouch (*scrippum, pera, saculus*), generally suspended by a belt or strap crossing diagonally from the right shoulder, and hanging down in front of the body, on the left side. On the front of the scrip of pilgrims who had visited the shrine of St. James at Compostella, scallop-shells were attached to denote that fact. By these we at once see to what locality the pilgrim represented by the effigy at Haverfordwest proceeded.

Baculus.—The bourdon or pilgrim's staff (*burdo*). A small portion of this only is left attached to the effigy here treated of. This fragment appears under the right elbow. It was sometimes called a *pyk*.

Vestis signata cruce.—This was the esclavine (*sclavina*), the outer robe or gown worn by pilgrims, adverted to by Du Cange, "incedens in habitu peregrini, qui vulgo dicitur *sclavina*." And again, "Vidit ipsum instar alicujus Hierosolymitani, palma, pera, et baculo insignem, atque esclavina coopertum."

I know of only one other sepulchral effigy in this country of a pilgrim habited in his peculiar costume. This, a well known instance, lies in the church of Ashby de la Zouch, in the county of Leicester. This effigy represents the party it was intended to commemorate as bareheaded; the hair worn long, cut round, and clubbed in the fashion prevalent in the latter part of the fifteenth or early part of the sixteenth century (*i.e.*, *temp.* Henry VII), to which period this effigy may fairly be ascribed. It is in a far more perfect state than the effigy at Haverfordwest. The esclavine, or upper robe (the peculiar garb of pilgrims), which is here well defined, is a kind of super-tunic, or overcoat, reaching nearly to the ankles, with short and loose open sleeves falling over the shoulders to a little below the elbows. From within these sleeves appear the full but some-

what close sleeves of the inner vest, tunic, or coat, extending to the wrists. The hands were raised on the breast, in attitude of prayer. These have been broken off, and are now lost. On the feet are worn short boots pointed at the toes, and loosely laced a little above the insteps. The feet rest against a dog which wears a collar. Partly hidden by the head, neck, and right shoulder, appears the pilgrim's broad-brimmed hat with an escallop-shell upon it, indicative of the shrine, that of St. James of Compostella, to which the pilgrimage had been undertaken. Suspended on the left side of the body by a narrow belt or strap crossing diagonally from the right shoulder, is the scrip, pouch, wallet, or bag, with escallop-shells upon or attached to it. This has a flap fastened with a strap and buckle. Underneath the wrist of the left hand passes the bourdon or pilgrim's staff. This is set diagonally, from the left shoulder to the right thigh. Coming down over each shoulder, in front of the breast, is a collar of SS, indicating that the person here represented was one of distinction ; but I believe it is not so clearly known who that person was.

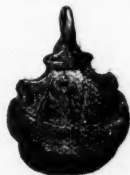
In the year 1872 Warwick Castle was for a while closed to visitors during the reparations required by the then recent fire. I was however allowed, by the special permission of the noble owner, to inspect and examine such portions as had been subject to the action of fire. In going through the habitable apartments and chapel, I was struck in observing in the latter a headless statuette which, when entire, would be about three feet high. If this had been discovered near any other chapel or church, I might with fair probability have taken it for an image of St. James the Apostle ; but, in the present instance, I could not but ascribe to it a personification of Sir Guy of Warwick, that hero of pure romance, represented in his pilgrim's garb. This statuette, apparently of the fourteenth century, represented the knight of fabulous antiquity as clad in a long tunic or coat reaching to the ankles ;

over this appeared the esclavine, or peculiar palmer's garb, worn over the tunic, but not so long, and with loose sleeves; suspended by a broad strap or belt crossing over the right shoulder obliquely to the left side, was the pilgrim's wallet or scrip, the flap of which was fastened by a button. The left hand was gone, this held the bourdon or pilgrim's staff, a small portion only of which appeared over the scrip. In the right hand a book was held. The supposititious pilgrimage of Sir Guy of Warwick was to the Holy Land. But it is the pilgrimages to Compostella that those whose effigies we possess at Ashby de la Zouch and Haverfordwest went on, which require our more immediate notice. Compostella in Galicia, not far from the north-west coast of Spain, and therefore fairly accessible by sea, was a favourite resort of pilgrims from different countries in the middle ages, from the remains of Santiago de Compostella, St. James of Compostella, otherwise St. James the Elder, the Apostle, being reputed to be there enshrined. This place is said to have been first founded by Theodomir, Bishop of Tria, A.D. 835, in which year he professed to have discovered the body of St. James the Apostle in a wood upon or near the site of the present city. Alonzo the Second erected a chapel on the spot where the remains were reported to have been found, subsequently enlarged into a cathedral church, finished A.D. 874, and consecrated A.D. 899. Since the ninth century the shrine of Santiago has been one of the most popular resorts of pilgrims. This cathedral was destroyed by the Moors, A.D. 997, and rebuilt A.D. 1082. An early image of the Saint is said to have been executed A.D. 1188 by el Maestro Mateo, for Archbishop Gelmirez. In the left hand of this image was held the bourdon or pilgrim's staff, with a gourd or calabash fastened to it.

In imagery and other representations during the middle ages, St. James the Apostle is represented in the garb of a pilgrim with the bourdon and scrip; and as the most noted places of pilgrimage had each their

peculiar sign, which, exhibited on some portion of the apparel of a pilgrim on his return, indicated the particular pilgrimage he had undertaken; that of St. James of Compostella was the escallop shell found on the sea shore of Galicia. Small copper shells were also manufactured, and these decorated some part of the garb, or its accessories, of the pilgrim on his return.

The Rev. Dr. Raven, Head Master of the Grammar School, Great Yarmouth, has one of these shells or signs made of copper. Of this, a representation of the size of the original is here given.



Copper Shell, or Pilgrim's Sign, from Compostella,
found at Dunwich.

Dr. Raven's account of its discovery, and where, as communicated to me, is as follows:—"On April 11th, 1878, I visited Dunwich with a view of determining the route of the ninth Iter in the British part of Antonine's Itinerary. Mr. A. B. Cooper of Westwood Lodge, Blythburgh, was with me. There were two labourers at work in the field within the Grey Friars' wall. We asked them if they had found anything lately, knowing that Roman coins had been picked up at Dunwich. One of them replied that his companion had just now lighted upon 'this here', which he presumed to be without interest, but I thought otherwise, and bought it of him there and then. It is of copper, and had a hole in the shank, by which I attached it to the ring of my watch chain."

I am indebted to Dr. Raven for a photograph of this interesting relic, of the size of the original, from which the above engraving has been made. I have not met with a similar example.

In *Les Délices de L'Espagne*, tome premier, published A.D. 1715, one of the engravings is entitled, "Procession des Pèlerins à Compostelle". In this a vast number of pilgrims are introduced.

The late Mr. George Edmund Street, F.S.A., the celebrated architect, in his admirable work, *Some Account of Gothic Architecture in Spain*, published A.D. 1865, in treating of Compostella, tells us, "If the cathedral be left out of consideration Santiago is a disappointing place. There is none of the evidence of the presence of pilgrims which might be expected, and I suspect a genuine pilgrim is a very rare article indeed. I never saw more than one, and he proclaimed his intentions only by the multitude of his scallop shells fastened on wherever his rags would allow; but I fear much he was a professional pilgrim; he was begging lustily at Zaragoza, and seemed to have been many years there on the same errand, without getting very far on his road."

The Rev. Dr. Husenbeth, in his *Emblems of Saints*, shows us how St. James the Greater, the Apostle, was represented as depicted on various rood screens in Norfolk; the peculiar pilgrim's garb is not, however, noticed by him. At Turnstead and Lessingham, St. James appears as a pilgrim with a staff. At Worstead and Edingtonthorpe, with a staff and shell. At Blofield, with a staff, shell, hat, and wallet. At Ringland, with a staff and wallet, the latter with a shell upon it. At Ranworth, with a staff and book. At Belaugh and Trunch, as holding a shell.

Molanus, *De Historia SS. Imaginum*, thus treats of the representation of St. James with the staff and shell, "*Quod vero ad Sanctum Jacobum Compostellanum attinet, cum Baculo et Conchâ quæ Sancti Jacobi dici solet, eum ob id pingi arbitror, quia ad Hispanias usque ambulavit, ut ibi apostolicâ legatione fungeretur; et Compostellæ corporaliter Patronus quiescit, unde Peregrinantes conchas hujusmodi referunt.*" In a note, apparently by Paquot, the foregoing statement

is somewhat doubted. "*Fertur impositum navigio Divi Jacobi corpus Iriam Flaviam delatum, inde Compostellam; postea sæviante persecutione sub humo occultatum, anno 816 detectum fuisse (Baronius ad an. 816). Sed hæc nullo idoneo teste narrantur. Venantius Fortunatus existimabat ætate suâ, id est, medio sæculo VI, S. Apostoli exuvias in Palæstina servari.*" By this it will appear that the truth of the legend, connecting St. James the Apostle with Compostella, was not universally acquiesced in. In the "Vision of Piers Ploughman", said to have been written by Robert Longland, a secular priest, about the year 1362, a pilgrim in his garb is thus described :—

"A parailld as a Paynym in Pylgrymes wise,
He bar a bordon ybound with a brod lyste
In a weyth wynde wyse ywrythe al aboute.
A botle and a bagge he bar by hus syde,
And an hundred hanypeles on hus hatte seten,
Signs of Syse and shilles of Galys,
And meny crouche on hus cloke, and keyes of Rome,
And the fernicle by fore for men sholde knowe,
And by hus sygnes wham he sought hadde."

In this passage we have the staff mentioned as the bordon; the scrip mentioned as a bagge; the hatte; the shilles of Galys, the scallop shells of Galicia; hanypeles, ampullæ, small cruets of metal; Syse, Sicily; crouche, cross; cloke, esclavine; fernicle, venicle; lastly, to quote from Sir Walter Raleigh,

"Give me my scallop-shell of Quiet;
My Staff of Faith to walk upon;
My Scrip of Joy, immortal Diet;
My Bottle of Salvation;
My Gown of Glorie, (Hope's true gage:)
And thus I'll take my Pilgrimage."

M. H. BLOXAM.

Rugby. 24 October 1883.

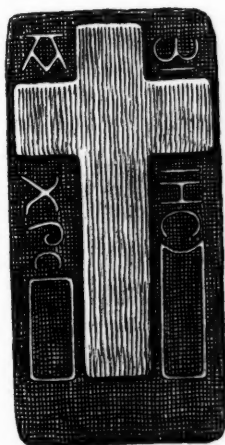
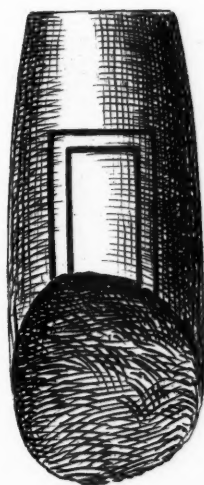
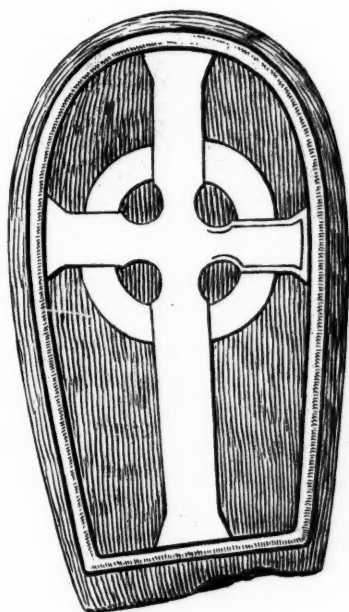
CROSSES AT ST. EDREN'S CHURCH, PEMBROKESHIRE.

ST. EDREN'S CHURCH lies nine miles, as the crow flies, to the north-west of the town of Haverfordwest in Pembrokeshire. It is situated on high ground almost in the centre of the promontory which runs out of the mainland of Pembrokeshire and terminates in St. David's Head. A mile to the northward runs the Via Flandrica, as marked on the Ordnance Map. The church stands alone, in rather a dreary solitude, being surrounded by no village or houses of any kind. The present structure is entirely modern, and is built in the debased Gothic style. All that now remains to bear witness to the existence of a more ancient building upon the present site are the four crosses to be described, and the ruined font lying broken in the north-west part of the churchyard.

Three of the crosses lie at the foot of the tower of the church, and the fourth stands erect in the churchyard, on the north side. The three small slabs are of sandstone, perhaps from Nolton, and the erect cross is of red slate similar to that found near St. David's. The following is a description of the stones, which are shown on the accompanying engraving, drawn to the scale of three-quarters of an inch to the foot, being carefully reduced from rubbings, and corrected from sketches.¹

No. 1 measures 2 feet 3 inches long by 1 foot 3 inches broad, and is 6 inches thick. The stone is rounded at the top, and the cross section is elliptical, the centre portion being raised and sloping away on each side. The stone seems to have been formed by nature into

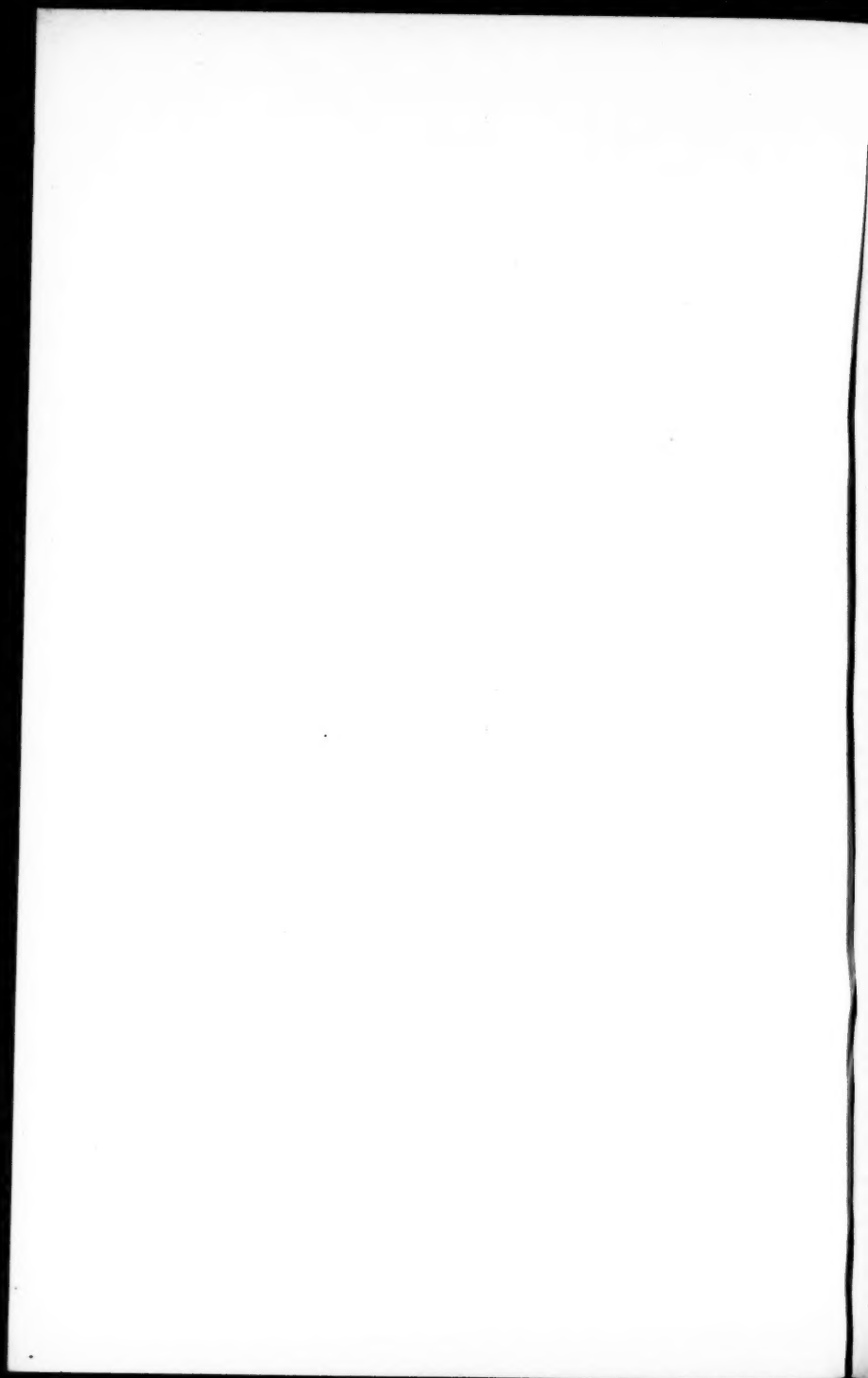
¹ Explanation of plate: No. 1, left hand upper corner; No. 2, right hand upper corner; No. 3, left hand lower corner; No. 4, right hand lower corner.



Whitman & Sons, Photo-Litho London.

CROSSES AT ST. EDRENS.





this shape, and the design of the cross adapted to it. Running round the whole of the outside edge of the upper surface of the slab, and following its contour, which is of an elongated horseshoe shape, is a bead-moulding enclosing a cross carved slightly in relief. The form of the cross is typically Celtic; *i.e.*, with the circular ring uniting the four arms, which have the usual hollows at the intersections, and expanded ends. Several examples of this shape of cross occur on rectangular slabs at Clonmacnoise in Ireland,¹ and on one at Iona;² but as far as I know, this is the only specimen existing in Wales, and the form of the slab is unique. The back of the stone is smooth and rounded, but has no carving upon it.

No. 2 is a fragment of a cylindrical pillar, 1 foot long, and 9 inches in diameter at the thickest part, and tapering towards the top. The double incised lines cut upon it are apparently part of a cross, the remainder being broken off.

No. 3 is a rectangular slab, 1 foot 8 inches long by 10 inches wide, and 4 inches thick. Upon its upper surface is a plain Latin cross with unequal limbs sculptured in relief. At the top, in the angles on each side of the cross, are incised the letters Alpha and Omega. On the right hand side of the cross, below, are the letters IHC, the well known abbreviation for Jesus Christ; and on the left are the letters XPC, another form of indicating the Saviour's name by means of the first letters of the Greek word *Christos*. These two inscriptions extend down each side of the stem of the cross, and the remainder of the space on each side of the lower portion of the cross is filled in with plain, incised panels. The letters Alpha and Omega are of common occurrence on sepulchral inscriptions in the Catacombs of Rome and elsewhere, being often combined, in various ways, with the monogram formed out of the Greek letters

¹ Petrie's *Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Language*.

² Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*.

xpi (Christi).¹ They appear also on two slabs of Saxon date, found at Hartlepool, Durham.² The letters xpc (Christus) are to be seen on the Gurmanc Stone at Pen Arthur, near St. David's. The back of the slab is smooth, slightly rounded, and has no carving upon it.

No. 4 is a wheel-cross standing erect. The diameter of the circular head is 1 foot 10 inches; the shaft is 1 foot 6 inches long, and 1 foot 3 inches wide at the base; the thickness is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The cross is a plain one, with equal limbs having expanded ends, and connected by a triple ring. The shaft and whole of the back are unornamented.

J. ROMILLY ALLEN.

Note. Professor Westwood has kindly read through the proofs of this paper, and suggested many improvements which have been made.

PEMBROKE CASTLE.

(Continued from p. 220.)

I CANNOT but think that if the principal object of the donjon was as a tower of observation, it would surely have been put on the highest point of the rock at the extreme N.W., where, as a place of last resort, it would have been more remote from attack, and afforded greater possibility of escape. Indeed, with the curtain in the hands of an attacking foe, who had been strong enough to acquire it, entry to the tower must have been easy. The curtain wall may, and doubtless did, protect the tower, but it is difficult to see how the tower could have been held without the wall.

I think the basement entrance is original, but that it was for the most part filled with flush masonry: that the entrance to the first floor is not original; that it was a window converted into a door at the same time

¹ *Inscriptiones Christianæ Urbis Romæ*, by G. B. de Rossi.

² *Journ. Brit. Archæolog. Assoc.*, vol. i, p. 186.

that the steps of approach to it were added. I am unable to believe that an original entrance of this magnitude would not have had limestone constructive arches over it, or some better bolt-hole or protection, or communicated more directly with the stairs. It is of course possible that there may have been a well-protected lodge or porch on the landing outside, but it must have been very small, and does not look likely. I believe the access from the rampart of the curtain wall by means of moveable steps was the main approach designed by the builder.

I think also that the small central tower on the cone, of which there are now only the rudiments, may have been much higher, and that this was the tower of observation, the rest of the cone, with its hourding, equidistant from the two bastions, being designed to command and protect the ditch and wall, the upper chambers being used as quarters for the changing shifts of watchers and their chiefs, and that the two lower were simply designed as grain warehouses and for stores, which the cavern was too damp to preserve. And when it is remembered that Pembroke was looked on as the base from which Ireland was to be controlled, and that large armies had been and were about to be equipped and despatched thence, the necessity for very ample and safe storage room is apparent.

The cavern was probably drier then than it is now, when the buildings over were all roofed, and the rain-water carried away to the ditch and sides, but it never can have been dry enough for a grain store. Its capabilities and shortcomings may possibly have suggested the formation of something above ground equally capacious, or nearly so; and as strong, but drier and somewhat more accessible. Excepting the very decided shape and work of the perfectly plain doorway to the second floor, and other openings which allow considerable latitude in date, there is scarcely any guide beyond the windows. Omitting reference now to the lights of the northern hall, it will be found that the Norman

look and dimensions of the window recesses diminish as the work goes up ; but the form of the lights themselves is just otherwise. The cavern window has a recess as truly Norman in size and treatment as can be conceived. That supposed to be the first floor entrance of the donjon resembles it, but is smaller ; that of the second floor also resembles it, but is yet smaller, and on the exterior the arch is slightly pointed ; that of the upper is smaller still, and almost acutely pointed ; while the lights of the last are small, round-headed, scarcely reaching above the shoulder of the enclosing arch, the head filled with masonry, and the plinths square. The lights of the second storey rise higher in the recess, are slightly pointed, and the chamfer is hollowed and studded (not closely) with the four-leaved flower ; but the head is still filled with masonry, and the plinths square. The first floor shows nothing definite. In the cavern the lights are tall, acutely pointed, and purely English in shape ; the square plinth is omitted, but the head is still masonry.

May it be inferred that the work was one of time, that the recesses were formed as the work went up, the lights inserted as the scaffolding was removed ? It will be remembered that from the cill of the cavern-gate to the top of the great tower is now over 130 feet vertical, and was probably more. It will also be remembered that at St. David's, commenced in 1180, the triforium arches are pointed, while those of the piers and clerestory are round ; and that the new Temple, the building of which is almost certain to have been fostered by the great Earl who there lies buried, is of the same date.

The windows of the northern hall are clearly later. They are very acute, and in shape advanced English ; but the exceeding shallowness of the details gives them a much later look. One piece of distinct shafting was found in the rubbish, but one only.

I wish I could add a plan. There are, however, the Ordnance Surveys to refer to. I am sorry to say that

the large 1-500 scale Ordnance Map is misleading in some respects : markedly so as regards the Monkton tower, the great gate tower, and the curtain between the north gate tower and the Mills postern.

I venture to add the following as having important bearing on the history of the fabric, and as weakly continuing the history which Mr. Clark so ably commenced, just mentioning in confirmation of Leland (if confirmation of him be not out of place by me), that the inscriptions recording the burial of Strongbow and Newmarch on the north side of the Chapter House at Gloucester are, or lately were, again visible. There is, however, yet the period between De Valence and the Commonwealth to be written.

On the breaking out of the Parliamentary troubles in 1643, nearly all Wales took part with the King, Pembroke only excepted. That town, guided by John Poyer, its Mayor, and aided by William Laugharne, declared for the Parliament. In 1644 it was in great straits, and threatened with a siege from the Earl of Carbery, until the Parliamentary fleet, driven to Milford Haven for shelter, brought help. The tide then turned, and the Mayor of Pembroke took successively Stackpole, Carew, Tenby, Treffoyne, and other places. In July, Colonel Charles Gerard had somewhat restored the King's position in South Wales, having taken Cardiff, Kidwelly, Cardigan, Newcastle, and Haverfordwest, leaving Pembroke and Tenby, and probably Manorbere, in the Parliamentary interest. But at the same time Swanley, in his ships, had harried Glamorganshire, taking some 1,500 head of cattle to Pembroke; and Gerard left South Wales without making any further attempt on it.

In 1648, the country having been entirely subdued to the Parliament, orders were issued for disbanding the troops, paying them partly in cash, partly in paper. Poyer apparently insisted on having all in cash, and did not like to change his military governorship for the civic chair, and he revolted. He was then called

Governor of the Castle of Pembroke, and though in correspondence with the King's friends, does not appear even to have held a royal commission. Poyer shut himself up in Pembroke on the 10th of May. He had notice on the 8th of March 1648, that if he did not surrender the Castle in twelve hours he would be declared rebel and traitor; and not complying, he was formally invested by Cromwell in person in the beginning of June, surrendered to him on the 11th of July, and was shot in Covent Garden on the 21st day of the following April.

In May, Chepstow was surrendered to Colonel Ewer, Cromwell passing on to Pembroke. The Colonel names the prisoners, whom he says "we have put into the church, and shall keep there until I receive further orders." On the 31st of May, Tenby surrendered; and it is clear that Colonel Powell was one of the prisoners taken there, and not at Pembroke, as commonly supposed. The terms at Tenby seem harder than those conceded to more obstinate Pembroke. A letter dated June 6, 1648, from before Pembroke, says,—“I praise God the Lieutenant-General is gallant and well. He has subdued all the rebellious party in Wales except Pembroke Castle. They in Pembroke are fain to feed their horses and cows on the thatch of their houses. Poyer pretends his old principles.” On the 14th Cromwell writes to the Speaker from the leaguer before Pembroke: “All you can expect from me from hence is a relation of the garrison of Pembroke, which is chiefly this: They begin to be in extreme want of provisions, so as in all probability they cannot live a fortnight without being starved. But we hear they mutinied about three days since; cried out:—‘Shall we be ruined for two or three men’s pleasure? Better it were we should throw them over the walls.’ It’s certainly reported to us that within four or six days they’ll cut Poyer’s throat, and come all away to us. Poyer told them Saturday last, that if relief did not come by Monday night they should no more believe him; nay, they

should hang him. We have not got our guns from Wallingford as yet ; but, however, we have scraped up a few which stand us in very good stead. Last night we got two little guns planted, which in twenty-four hours will take away their mills ; and then, as Poyer himself confesses, they are all undone. We made an attempt to storm¹ about ten days since ; but the ladders were too short, and the breach so as no man could get over. We lost a few men ; but I am confident the enemy lost more.....I question not but within a fortnight we shall have the town ; and Poyer hath engaged himself to the officers of the town not to keep the Castle longer than the town can hold out. Neither, indeed, can he ; for we can take away his water by battering down a staircase which goes into a cellar where he has a well.² They allow the men half a pound of beef, and as much bread a day ; but it is almost spent. We much rejoice at what the Lord hath done for you in Kent ; upon our thanksgiving for that victory, which was both from sea and leaguer, Poyer told his men it was the Prince,—Prince Charles and his re-

¹ Obviously this was the town, not the Castle.

² A topographical writer of authority, in 1833, says : "Cromwell having cut off their supply of water by the destruction of a staircase leading into a cavern under one of the towers, in which was their chief reservoir, there remained only the alternative of a lingering death or immediate submission"; and adds, "this has been confirmed by a recent discovery of the cavern, in which were found a copious spring of water, with the shattered remains of a staircase leading to it from the tower, the bones of a man, and several cannon-balls." Even Mr. Murray says the communication was by a wooden stair, now destroyed.

Cromwell speaks of a cellar, though, doubtless, he referred to the "Hogan". That "marvelous vault" was not first discovered until about 1833. The staircase is there now, uninjured, except the pilfering of the freestone-treads. Yet the belief is almost universal that the surrender took place in consequence of the water-supply being cut off. The evidence all seems to point the other way. On the 14th of June Cromwell said he could do it, and have the place by starvation in fourteen days. They held out till the 11th of July, and then got such terms as look almost like an arrangement, as if the town rather than Cromwell had forced the Castle to terms. Cromwell was clearly wrong in his expectation.

volted men coming with relief. The other night they mutinied in the town. Last night we fired divers houses, and the fire runs up the hill, and much frights them. Confident I am we shall have it in fourteen days by starving."

Another writer on the 19th says: "The town is almost at its last gasp, being much discontented and divided, occasioned by want of victuals. Our great guns have played against the walls, and a breach was made by battery, and the assault attempted, but fruitless.....It is supposed there are 2,000 fighting men in the town. We doubt not to be masters both of town and Castle very suddenly."

Cromwell writes again on the 28th: "I have some few days since despatched horse and dragoons to the north.....The number I sent are six troops.....I could not, by the judgment of the colonels here, spare more or send them sooner without manifest hazard to these parts. There is, as I have formerly acquainted your Excellency, a very desperate enemy, who being put out of all hope of mercy are resolved to endure the utmost extremity, being very many gentlemen of quality, and are thoroughly resolved. They have made some notable sallies on Colonel Reade's quarter, to his loss. We are forced to keep divers posts, or else they would have relief, or their horse break away. Our foot about them are four and twenty hundred. We are always necessitated to have some in garrison. The country, since we set down before this place, have made two or three insurrections, and are ready to do so any day; so what with looking to them, and disposing of our horse to that end, and to get in provisions, without which we should starve, the country being so miserably exhausted and so poor, and we no money to buy victuals. Indeed, whatever may be thought, it is a mercy we have been able to keep our men together in the midst of such necessity, the sustenance of the foot, for the most part, being but bread and water. Our guns, through the unlucky accident at Berkeley, have not yet come to us.....and this place not to be had without instruments of battery,

except by starving. And truly I believe the enemy's straights do increase on them very fast, and that with a few days an end will be put to their business, which really ought to have been done before had we received things wherewith to have done it. But it will be done in the best time. I rejoice much to hear of the blessing of God on your Excellencies endeavours.....These things that have lately come to pass have been the wonderful works of God breaking the rod of the oppressor, as in the days of Midian"; and closing with a desire that Colonel Lehunt may have a commission to command a troop of horse, with flank commissions for his inferior officers, with what speed may be.

And again, July 4th: "I cannot yet send you that either Pembroke Town or Castle be taken, yet we hope within a few days to be masters thereof. We have made several attempts against the town, and stormed the walls in two or three places.....The batteries are now finished, and an ordnance planted against the town and Castle, and have made several breaches.....The reason why the siege continues so long is for want of great guns and mortar pieces, which came not till within a few days down the Severn, the wind having been long opposed to them.....Tuesday last we gave the town another strong alarm. 120 of Poyer's men laid down their arms, vowing never to take them up again; but by the importunity of Poyer and Laugharne, telling them if relief came not within four days they would yield, and they should hang them, they have engaged again. We are informed they have not provisions for fourteen days. We expect every day that most of them will come to us through want. They have only a little rain water and biscuit left. But it is still feared that Poyer and Laugharne, when they can hold out the town no longer, will betake themselves to the Castle, and leave the rest to mercy.

"If we get the town, I doubt not to carry the Castle suddenly. Mortar pieces have played hard against the town, and done great execution; have battered down

many houses, and killed at least thirty of the enemy, as appears by the confession of two of Poyer's men who have come over the walls to us."

And finally, on the 11th of July, he writes to the Speaker: "The Town and Castle of Pembroke were surrendered to me this day, being the 11th of July, upon the propositions I send you here enclosed. What arms, ammunition, victuals, ordnance, or other necessities of war, are in town, I have not to tell you, the Commissioners I sent in to receive the same not being yet returned, nor like suddenly to be; and I was unwilling to defer giving you an account of this mercy for a day. The persons excepted are such as have formerly served you in a very good cause, but being now apostatised, I did rather make election of them than of those that had always been for the King, judging their iniquity double, because they have sinned against so much light, and against so many evidences of divine Providence going along with and prospering a good cause, in the management of which they themselves had a share. I rest your humble servant."

ARTICLES FOR THE SURRENDER OF PEMBROKE.

"1. That Major-General Laugharne, Colonel Poyer, Colonel Humphrey Matthews, Captain William Bowen, and David Poyer, do surrender themselves to the mercy of Parliament.

"2. That others named do within six weeks next following depart the kingdom, and not return within two years from the time of their departure.

"3. That all officers and gentlemen not before named shall have free liberty to go to their respective habitations, and there live quietly, submitting to the authority of Parliament.

"4. That all private soldiers shall have passes to go to their several homes, without being stripped or having any violence done to them. All sick and wounded men to be carefully provided for till able to go home, &c.

"5. That the townsmen shall be free from plunder and violence, and enjoy their liberties as heretofore.

"6. That the town and Castle of Pembroke, with all the arms, ammunition, and ordnance, together with all victuals and provisions for the garrison, be forthwith delivered to Lieutenant-General Cromwell, or such as he shall appoint, for the use of the Parliament.

"(Signed) OLIVER CROMWELL. DAVID POYER."¹

In the petition of John Poyer, presented to Parliament April 16, 1649, he says he "was one of the first that appeared in armes in South Wales against the Common Enemy, for the defence of his own and the people's best liberties; and he being Mayor of the Town of Pembroke, and Captain of the Trained Band, did freely and of his own accord fortifie the Castle of Pembroke, which was then his own habitation, and kept the same against the King's forces, and did for the space of five years several other good services; but that being wrongly proclaimed Traitor, he did, for his own security and the security of those that were with him, and for no other end, keepe the said Castle, which was surrendered to Lieut.-General Cromwell upon articles of mercy, which, he conceived, could not be mercy in taking away his life."

On the 21st lots were drawn, and he was shot in the Piazza, Covent Garden.

On the 14th of July 1648, Haverford was dismantled, and we have some little account of the operation, but none whatever in the case of Pembroke.²

J. R. COBB.

¹ The above are taken from W. Rowland Phillips' valuable *Civil War in Wales*.

² I notice that Mr. Donovan, writing under date 1805, says in a note to vol. ii, p. 306, that from an old etching, supposed to be by Hollar, it appears that the base of the great tower is represented as in a great measure buried beneath the surface of the ground, with a prodigious shelving or pyramidal base nearly equal to one-fifth of its height. The summit has three tiers of pierced battlements, the lowermost projecting slightly, the second rising within the first, and the third still more diminished. He also says Poyer's garrison was supplied with water conveyed from the Monastery at Monkton by means of lead pipes carried through the bridge. The secret was betrayed, and the pipes found and destroyed; but this did not reduce them.

CARTULARIUM PRIORATUS S. JOHANNIS
EVANG. DE BRECON.

(Continued from p. 236.)

The Prior of Landa having made default in payment for one year, to the monks of Brecon, of 30s., from the church of Patingham, is ordered to pay same in future at Bodenham :

"Compositio facta inter Monachos Breconie et Priorem de Landa.—Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filijs presentes literas inspecturis Prior Archidiaconus et Cancellarius Herefordie salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra quod cum causa verteretur coram nobis auctoritate domini Pape Honorij terciij inter monachos de Brekenia ex una parte et Priorem et Canonicos de Landa ex altera super annua solucione triginta solidorum de ecclesia de Patingham in qua solucione dicti Prior et Canonici per unum annum cessaverunt, tandem dicti Canonici de cessatione solucionis Monachis de Brekenia per certum procuratorem satisfecerunt, et se per eundem procuratorem in futuro dictos triginta solidos ad terminos in autenticis iudicum quondam a domino Papa delegatorum scilicet A. de sancto Oswaldo et A. de Wirkesope Priorum et bone memorie G.¹ quondam Coventriensis Episcopi necnon et prioris et canonicorum de Landa statutos se soluturos obligaverunt firmiter permittentes sine omni calumpnia quod in solucione dictorum triginta solidorum annuatim solvendorum non cessabunt et per eundem procuratorem consenserunt supponentes se jurisdictioni nostre renunciando privilegio fori et appellacioni, quod nos retinemus potestatem coercedi dictos Priorem et canonicos si forte cessaverint in solucione ad dictam solucionem faciendam cum indempnitate Monachorum de Brechonia, sunt autem termini in predictis autenticis statuti scilicet quod medietas prefate pecunie solvi debet ad Pascham et medietas ad festum Sancti Michaelis apud Bodeham servienti Monachorum ibidem ministrato. Ut autem ista compositio futuris temporibus rata et inconcussa permaneat eam presentis scripti munimine et sigillorum nostrorum appositione munire curavimus. Valeat in domino."

Date, 1216-1227.

¹ Geoffrey de Muschamp.

The Prior of Landa acknowledges the liability of his Convent to pay 30s. yearly at Bodenham to the monks of Brecon :

"Composicio inter eos de Ecclesia de Patingham.—Omnibus Christi fidelibus A. prior de Landa et ejusdem loci conventus salutem in domino. Quoniam ea que ad perpetuam provisa sunt pacem perpetua debent stabilitate roborari, ideo ad omnium volumus noticiam pervenire controversiam inter nos et priorem et monachos de Braghinnio super ecclesia de Patingam olim ortam coram Prioribus Sancti Oswaldi et de Wirkeshope iudicibus a bone memorie Lucio¹ Papa delegatis hoc modo fuisse sopitam, scilicet quod nos prefatis monachis annuos triginta solidos solvere tenemur de predicta ecclesia apud Bodeham, scilicet quindecim solidos ad Pascham et quindecim ad festum sancti Michaelis de quibus vivente Hugone Peche ejusdem ecclesie quondam persona viginti tantum solvimus solidos sicut in autentico eorundem iudicium instrumento continetur predicti vero Prior et monachi nichil amplius de cetero in predicta ecclesia petere poterunt. Hec composicio in Sinodo Staffordie recitata ad petitionem Prioris et conventus de Braghinnio et nostram a Galfrido² Coventrensi episcopo est confirmata et sigillo nostro roborata. Valeat in domino."

Canons of Landa, of the Church of Patingham, to pay 20s. yearly to Hugh, who holds the Church of Patingham of the monks of Battle; and after his death, 30s. yearly to the monks of Brecon :

"Composicio facta inter monachos de Bello et Canonicos de Landa de ecclesia de Patingham. Omnibus filijs sancte matris ecclesie A. de Sancto Oswaldo et A. de Wirkeshope priores salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra causam que vertebatur inter Canonicos de Landa et monachos de Bello super ecclesia de Patingham nobis a summo Pontifice delegatam in presentia nostra amicabile composicione hoc modo esse sopitam Hugo clericus qui prefatam ecclesiam nomine Monachorum de Bello possidebat reddendo annuatim viginti solidos ad duos terminos videlicet ad Pascham et ad festum sancti Michaelis, eosdem solvet prefatis canonicis, et prefati Canonici eosdem solvent procuratori Monachorum de Brekenia apud Bodeham eisdem terminis; post decessum vero prefati Hugonis prescripti Canonici sive prefatam Ecclesiam in proprios usus converterint

¹ Lucius III. Sept. 1181 to Nov. 1185.

² Geoffrey de Muschamp, consecrated 1198, ob. 1238.

sive eam alij contulerint, triginta solidos nomine pensionis annuatim solvent prefato procuratori Monachorum apud Bodeham duobus terminis, videlicet quindecim solidos ad Pascham et quindecim ad festum sancti Michaelis. Hec autem compositio utriusque fidei interposicione coram nobis confirmata est, et nos eam sigillorum nostrorum munimine corroboramus. Hijs testibus Radulfo priore de Broc, Magistro Ricardo de Harffordbi, Magistro Waltero, Magistro Gerardo, Magistro Roberto."

Iorwerth, Bishop of St. David's, notifies that the monks of Brecon had leased three parts of the tithes of the land of Bernard Bochan, and other land at Ystradwy; that when the lease ended, Hothelen, rector of the parish, deprived the Convent of the tithes; and in an action brought for their recovery, the Chapter of Brecon decided in the monks' favour. Hothelen acquiesced in decision, and agreed to farm the tithes for his life at a yearly rent:

"Omnibus Christi fidelibus presentes literas inspecturis Gervasius¹ Dei gratia Menevensis Episcopus salutem et Dei benedictionem, Cum constaret nobis per autenticum Petri² bone memorie quondam Menevensis Episcopi quod due partes decimarum de tota terra Bernardi Bochan et tota terra Lowil apud Stradewi adjudicate essent Priori et conventui de Brekenia, et cum constaret nobis per capitulum de Brekenia quod tempore Galfridi³ bone memorie quondam Menevensis Episcopi Monachi de Brekenia dimiserint quartam partem dictarum decimarum ad firmam Davidi capellano de Stradewi, que quarta pars post decessum dicti D. transibit ad magistrum Willelmum qui ipsam ad totam vitam suam plene et pacifice possidebit et post decessum dicti W. redibit illa quarta plene et integre ad monachos de Brekenia et quod tres alias partes dictarum decimarum ad instantiam et petitionem E. (Egidii)⁴ bone memorie quondam Herefordensis Episcopi et ad petitionem Johannis Pichard militis concesserunt dicti monachi J. Pichard clerico ad firmam ad vitam suam reddendo pro illis dictis monachis singulis annis unam marcam argenti Dicto autem J. clerico viam universe carnis ingresso cum dicti monachi possessione dictarum decimarum suarum uti libere vellent et de illis sicut de rebus suis ad voluntatem suam disponere, Hothelen rector ecclesie de Stradewi et Hothelen filius Keneun procurator dicti rectoris dictas decimas invaserunt et eisdem dictos monachos spoliaverunt contra

¹ Iorwerth, consecrated 1215, ob. 1229.

² Peter de Leia, consecrated 1176, ob. 1198.

³ Geoffrey, 1203, ob. 1214.

⁴ Giles de Braose, 1200-1216.

quos dicti Monachi in capitulo de Brekenia proposuerunt petitorium¹ et possessorium:² et cum post multas dilaciones secundum ordinem juris lite contestata in utroque judicio contra utrumque predictorum testibus juratis et examinatis attestacionibus publicatis et diligenter inspectis fuit sententia diffinitiva in utroque judicio pro dictis monachis contra utrumque predictorum promulgata licet itaque per predictos adversarios contra dictos monachos impetrare essent litere tam Gualo³ quondam legati Anglie quam etiam litere domini Pape Honorij tercij ut predictum negocium turbaretur et impediretur, tandem de consilio et consensu domini Johannis Pichard et Rogeri heredis sui accesserunt predicti duo Hothelen ad capitulum de Brekenia et ibidem publice predictae adqueverunt sentencie et presentibus Johanni et Rogero jus Monachorum in dictis decimis unanimo recognoverunt et se injuste dictos monachos dictis decimis spoliasse confessi sunt publice et in capitulo et easdem decimas plene et integre secundum juramentum ipsorum dictis Monachis restituerunt quas corporaliter receperunt ipsi Monachi et in usus proprios sicut res suas converterunt Autumpno proximo post decessum⁴ H. de Mapenoure bone memorie quondam Herefordensis Episcopi et pro decimis quas predicti domini Hothelen perceperant de dictis terris anno proximo ante obitum dicti H. solverunt dictis Monachis xx^{ti} solidos. Hijs ita peractis ad magnam instanciam et petitionem dictorum Johannis et Rogeri permiserunt dicti monachi magistro Willelmo de capella cui caritative dictas decimas contulerant concedere easdem ad vitam suam ad firmam Hothelen clerico filio Hothelen filio Keneun pro xx^{ti} solidis singulis annis reddendis magistro Willelmo ad duos terminos scilicet x. solidos ad festum sancti Michaelis et x. solidos ad Pascham ita quod si dictus Hothelen viam universe carnis ingrediatur ante magistrum Willelmum predictae tres partes de dictis decimis revertentur ad magistrum Willelmum plene et integre; percipiet autem dictus Hothelen dictas decimas primo autumpno post consecrationem H. Foliot.⁵ Episcopi Herefordensis et post illum autumpnum in festo sancti Michaelis proximo sequente incipiet solutio dicte firme et procedet de termino in terminum secundum quod dictum est. Si vero contingat quod dictus H. non solvat quolibet dictorum terminorum dictam firmam plene et integre infra tercium diem post dictos terminos duplicabitur dicta firma in qualibet cessione ita quod appellatione remota post dictum triduum solvat

¹ An action, a claim.

² "Ut (?) possessorium", as the possessor or owner.

³ Gualo, Cardinal and Legate.

⁴ 1219.

⁵ Hugh Foliot, consecrated Nov. 1219.

x. solidos pro firma et x. solidos pro pena magistro Willelmo. Magistro vero Willelmo sublato de medio revertentur dictæ decime ad dictos Monachos plene et integre, libere et quiete et illas quoad proprietatem et quoad possessionem corporalem ut de suis ad libitum suum disponent. Hanc autem firmam et hanc convencionem fideliter tenendam et observandam juravit tactis sacrosanctis dictus Hothelen in capitulo de Brekenia et quod bona fide et sine dolo malo se haberet versus dictos monachos et versus magistrum Willelmum et quod nichil procuraret in fraudem eorum nec ab alio pro posse suo procurari permetteret quominus jus Monachorum in dictis decimis illesum conservaretur et ne tractu temporis predicta devocarentur in dubium huic scripto simul cum sigillo domini Johannis Pichard et R. decani de Brekenia et sigillo dicti Hothelen et aliorum sigillum nostrum apposuimus et predicta confirmavimus. Fuit autem dicta sententia rata et dicta firma concessa anno m^occ^oxviii^o ab incarnatione domini. Hijs testibus Maelo Bret, Magistris N. Canonico de Lantoni, H. de Clona, Matheo de Brekenia, canonico Menevensi, Tho. Brutu, Ph. rectore ecclesie de Lanmais, R. Pichard, W. Smalchaf, W. de Burculle tunc constabulario de Brekenia, W. et R. de Burculle clericis, R. Janitore, Rogero filio David, Johanne de Punda. et multis alijs.”¹

William de Burghill, son of Robert, with the assent of Edith his wife, gives five acres of his land of Benny, near the road from Brecon to Aberescyr :

“Carta Willelmi de Burchulle.—Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus de Burchulle filius Roberti de Burchulle de consensu et assensu Edithe uxoris mee et heredum meorum dedi et concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie Sancti Johannis de Brekenia et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in augmentum sustentacionis elemosine dicti loci in puram liberam et perpetuam elemosinam quinque acras terre mee de Benny que tendunt usque ad moram quandam modicam sub via qua itur a Brekenia versus Aberescyr, que quidem quinque acre jacent in latum a rivulo qui dicitur Glywdy² usque ad terram dictorum monachorum, simul cum dicta mora, tenendum et habendum dictas quinque acras terre cum predicta mora libere et quiete ab omni servicio seculari consuetudine auxilio et demanda et etiam ab omni servicio quod ad terram pertinet vel pertinere potest, ita quod non liceat mihi vel heredibus meis a dictis

¹ Bishop Tanner here notes of the Brewster MS., “a f 67 ad 72 inclus. pergamena pura.”

² Glady (Ordnance Survey).

monachis aliquo tempore pro dicta terra et dicta mora aliquod terrenum recipere vel exligere. Ego vero Willelmus et heredes mei dictas quinque acras cum dicta mora warantizabimus dictis monachis et prioratui Breconie sicut predictum est contra omnes homines et omnes feminas, et quia volo quod hec mea donacio et concessio dicto prioratui in perpetuum rata sit et stabilis permaneat, presentem cartam meam sigilli mei impressione roboravi. Hijs testibus Roberto le Wafre, Johanne Weldebeof, et Willelmo fratre ejus, Pagano de Burchulle, et Willelmo filio suo, Johanne de Euereus tunc constabulario Breconie, Ricardo le Breth et Roberto filio suo, magistris Willelmo de Lanhamelagh, Thoma Brutun, Rogero de Burchulle, Milone de Karpren'y, Vincencio et Roberto de Brekenia clericis, Philippo tunc preposito Breconie, Adam Riffe burgensibus et multis alijs. Teste eciam capitulo Breconie."

Date, early part of twelfth century.

William de Burghill, lord of Benny, has the Prior's permission to celebrate offices for the dead in his Chapel of Benny; such permission not to prejudice the mother Church of Brecon, or the attendance of his family and followers there :

"Carta Willelmi de Burchulle.—Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Willelmus de Burchulle dominus de Benni salutem in domino. Sciatis quod prior de Brekenia ad petitionem meam et amicorum nostrorum permisit quod faceremus capellanum nostrum sumptibus nostris celebrare divina pro defunctis in capella de Benni et nos coram viris fide dignis affidavimus quod propter predictam permissionem non fiet aliquid prejudicium matri ecclesie de Breconia et quod nos et familia nostra et homines nostri de Benni sequemur matrem ecclesiam sicut consuevimus et omnia jura parochialia eidem plene et integre persolvemus et ejus mandatis et statutis sicut prius obediemus. Valeat."

Matilda le Hagurner gives six acres of land brought into cultivation by Simon, son of G..... and held of Stephen de Surdeval :

"Carta Matildis Le Hagurnere.—Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Matildis la Hagurnere de voluntate et consensu heredum meorum dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta¹ mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie Sancti Johannis Evangeliste de Breconia

¹ See the confirmation of this grant by Herbert Fitz-Peter, *ante*.

et monachis ibidem servientibus pro salute anime mee antecessorum et successorum meorum sex acras terre scilicet totam illam terram que jacet juxta aquam Toui sive fuerit ibi plus sive minus quam sex acre una cum prato adjacente et ad dictam terram pertinente secundum quod marchiat¹ ad pratum prioris Breconie ex una parte et ad pratum Margarete sororis mee ex altera parte et tendit a prefata terra in obliquum versus Aquilonem usque ad rivulum Toui, quam terram Symon filius G. quondam assartavit et de domino meo Stephano de Surdeual tenuit et que ad me post mortem ejus ut ad veram dominam redijt, habendam et tenendam libere et quiete ab omni servicio quod ad terram pertinet vel pertinere potest et ab omni auxilio et demanda in puram et perpetuam elemosinam ad augmentum sustentacionis elemosine dicte domus; ita quod nec mihi nec heredibus meis pro dicta terra aliquo tempore aliquid faciant vel respondeant. Ego vero Matildis et heredes mei warrantizabimus dictas sex acras sive totam dictam terram dictis monachis contra omnes homines et omnes feminas cum predicto prato, et quia volo quod hec mea donacio rata sit et in perpetuum stabilis permaneat, presentem cartam meam sigillo meo una cum sigillis Lewelini et Ythenardi officialium et Gerardi decani Breconie teste capitulo Breconie dixi confirmare."

Date, about 1220-30.

Matilda le Hagurner confirms the donations of her sister Margaret:

"Secunda carta ipsius Matildis.—Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Matildis filia Seer le Hagurner pro salute anime mee antecessorum et successorum meorum ratas habeo et concedo omnes donaciones quas Margareta filia Seer le hagurner soror mea dedit Deo et ecclesie Sancti Johannis Evangeliste de Brechonia et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus tam in terris quam in pratis libere et quiete sicut carte² dicte Margarete sororis mee testantur et proportant.³ Et ego Matildis et heredes mei hanc concessionem et ratam habissionem⁴ contra omnes homines et omnes feminas warrantizabimus Quia volo etiam quod mea concessio et rata habissio dictis domui et monachis in perpetuum stabilis permaneat, presentem mee confirmacionis cartam sigilli mei attestacione una cum sigillis Lewelini et Idenardi⁵ tunc officialium et Gerardi decani de Brechonia corroboraui. Teste capitulo de Brekenia."

Date, 1220-30.

¹ Adjoins.

² See confirmation by Herbert Fitz-Peter, *ante*.

³ Declare.

⁴ For "habitionem", possession.

⁵ Ythenardus.

Margaret le Hagurner, with the consent of David Roge, her husband, gives five acres of land near her sister's land, describing them :

"Carta Margarete filie Seer le Hagurner.—Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Margareta filia Seer le Hagurner de consensu et assensu David Roge mariti mei et heredum meorum dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta¹ mea confirmavi Deo et Ecclesie sancti Johannis Evangeliste de Brechonia et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus pro salute anime mee antecessorum et successorum meorum ad augmentum elemosine dicte domus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam quinque acras terre, scilicet duas acras que jacent juxta aquam Toui, quas Symon filius G. quondam assartavit, et duas acras que jacent juxta fontem Redwy, et unam acram desuper fontem que dicitur berde una cum prato quod jacet juxta pratum quod Matildis soror mea dedit in elemosinam dicte ecclesie sancti Johannis de Brekonie tenendum et habendum dictas terras cum dicto prato libere et quiete ab omni terreno servicio quod ad terram pertinet vel pertinere potest et ab omni auxilio et demanda ita quod nec heredibus meis dicti monachi pro dicta terra aliquo tempore aliquid faciant vel respondeant. Ego vero Margareta et heredes mei dictas quinque acras terre cum prato dicto contra omnes homines et omnes feminas dictis monachis warantizabimus, et quia volo quod hec mea donacio et concessio rata sit et in perpetuum stabilis permaneat, presentem cartam sigillo meo una cum sigillis Lewelini et Idenardi tunc officialium et Gerardi decani Brechonie teste capitulo Brechonie confirmavi."

Date, 1220-30.

Stephen de Surdeval grants to Simon, son of G., six acres of land, which he had cleared at his own expense, at the yearly rent of 12d., free of rent for seven years :

"Carta Stephani de Surdeual.—Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Stephanus de Surdeval consensu et assensu M. uxoris mee et Willelmi heredis mei dedi et concessi et hac mea carta et sigillo meo confirmavi Symoni filio G. totam illam terram juxta aquam Toui quam predictus Symon assartavit propriis expensis tenendum pro sex acris sibi et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis libere et quiete ab omni servicio et omni exactione salvo servicio capitalis domini quantum scilicet ad tantum terre pertinet, reddendo per annum xij denarios ad festum Sancti Michaelis ille et heredes sui mihi et heredibus meis; et predictus

¹ See confirmation by Herbert Fitz-Peter, *ante*.

Symon tenebit terram illam vij annos a festo sancti Michaelis post obitum¹ Huberti archiepiscopi sine censa et quando heres meus non poterit warantizare dicto Symoni dictam terram, faciet ei eschangiam de duodecim acris de sua propria hereditate ex parte mea in Kilmenawit de terra culta et tam bona propter predictum servicium et pro hac donacione et concessione dedit mihi dictus Symon ij. solidos de introitu. Hijs testibus Johanne priore de Brechonia, Ricardo decano de Brechonia, Willelmo de Burchulle, Willelmo de Weldeboef, Roberto le Wafre, Willelmo Havard, Radulfo Janitore, Rogero filio David, Reginaldo Bulvinch, Johanne molendinario et multis alijs."

Date, 1205-6.

William of Broadfield gives to Richard Mareschal thirty acres of land and a messuage and mill in Broadfield (Bodenham), also a mill with right of water and cartway, at a yearly rent of a white glove at Easter, with licence to sell or devise same to a religious house. (Date, 1220-30.)

"Carta Willelmi de Bradefeld.—Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus de Bradefeld dedi et concessi Ricardo Marescallo triginta acras terre mee et unum mesuagium in villa de Bradefeld cum communione pascue mee et omnibus alijs pertinentijs scilicet: sex acras que jacent juxta boscum, et viij acras que jacent in boteford et sex acras que jacent juxta moram, et tres acras que jacent juxta molendinum, et unam acram que jacet super longelege, et iiij acras que jacent in Peticrofta que se extendunt versus orientem, et unam acram que jacet in inbund, et mesuagium quod Johannes Seyhe aliquando tenuit et unam acram que jacet juxta dictum mesuagium. Preterea dedi et concessi dicto Ricardo molendinum meum, et aquam superius et inferius ad molendinum pertinentem, et etiam viam cum karris et quadrigis ad dictum molendinum et cum omnibus alijs libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus et utilibus exitibus et sectis mei et heredum meorum et hominum meorum, tenendum et habendum de me et heredibus meis sibi et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis in feodo et hereditate libere et quiete in omnibus locis et rebus cum omnibus libertatibus, reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis ipse et heredes sui vel sui assignati unam cerotetam² albam ad Pascham pro omni servicio et exactione et consuetudine que ad terram pertinent vel pertinere possint. Licebit etiam dicto Ricardo et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis totam dictam terram et molendinum cum

¹ The Archbishop died in July 1205.

² For "chirotheca", a glove or gauntlet.

omnibus pertinencijs suis dare et vendere et legare, et etiam in domum religionis transferre sine omni contradicione mei vel heredum meorum. Pro hac autem donacione et concessione dedit mihi dictus Ricardus sexdecimas marcas sterlingorum. Ego vero Willelmus et heredes mei totam predictam terram cum pertinencijs suis et dictum molendinum cum pertinencijs suis prefato Ricardo et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis contra omnes homines et feminas warantizabimus et de omnibus servicijs et exactionibus et demandis versus dominum Regem et omnes homines adquietabimus, et ut hec mea donacio et concessio rata et stabilis permaneat, eam presenti scripto et sigilli mei appositione confirmavi. Hijs testibus Thoma decano¹ de Herefordia, Willelmo Archidiacono,² Elia thesaurario,³ Willelmo de furches, Nicolao Seculari, Rogero de Bodeham, Johanne clerico de furches, et multis alijs."

William of Broadfield grants to Brecon Priory the lands granted by him to Richard Mareschall, by a description slightly different:

"Carta Willelmi de Bradefeld.—Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus de Bradefeld dedi et concessi Deo et Sancto Johanni de Brekenie et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam libere et quiete ab omni exactione et seculari exactione quod ad terram pertinet vel pertinere possit, triginta acras terre mee de Bradefeld, et unum mesuagium in villa de Bradefeld cum communione pasture mee et omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus, in bosco et plano in viis et semitis in aquis et pratis, et in omnibus alijs eisiamentis que ego et heredes mei habemus vel habere poterimus in dicta villa de Bradefeld; videlicet sex acras que jacent juxta boscum, et octo acras que jacent juxta bodeford, et sex acras que jacent juxta maram in loco qui vocatur Estlege, et tres acras que jacent juxta molendinum et unam acram que jacet super laneglege, et quinque acras que jacent in Wetecroft proxime capelle et unum messuagium quod Johannes Schie aliquando tenuit, et unam acram juxta dictum mesuagium. Si vero aliquid dicte terre in locis predictis defuerit, Ego Willelmus dictis monachis de terra mea in loco sibi competenti plene perficiam. Preterea dedi et concessi dictis monachis de Brekenia molendinum meum de Bradefeld et aquam superius et inferius ad molendinum pertinentem et viam karretis et quadrigis ad dictum molendinum, cum omnibus libertatibus

¹ Thomas de Bosbury, Dean circa 1218, ob. 1231.

² Circa 1221.

³ Elias de Radnor, 1217; Bishop of Llandaff, 1230.

et liberis consuetudinibus et utilibus exitibus et sectis mei et heredum meorum et hominum meorum, tenendum et habendum libere et quiete in omnibus locis et rebus cum omnibus libertatibus. Ego vero Willelmus de Bradefeld et heredes mei has concessiones et donationes contra omnes homines et omnes feminas predictis monachis warantizabimus, et de omnibus omnino demandis adquietabimus. Ut autem hec mea donacio et concessio rata permaneant et inconcussa, presentem cartam sigilli mei impressione confirmavi. Hijs testibus: Waltero de Evereucs, Willelmo de furchis, Johanne de Evereucs, Rogero de Bodeham, Waltero de Kiffiam, Ricardo de Grosmount, Waltero de mora, Rogero filio Mauricij, Ricardo de Bolege, Thoma de Bolege, Hugone de monachis, Waltero de Bokelinton, Magistro Thoma Brut, et multis alijs."

Walter de Riffe, with the assent of Amice his wife, gives an acre of land before the dwelling of Broadfield Mill:

"Carta Walteri de Riffe.—Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Walterus de Riffe assensu et consensu Amicie uxoris mee in puram et perpetuam elemosinam dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi unam acram terre que jacet ante hostium¹ molendini de Bradefeld quam acram aqua dividit ex omni parte, cum omnibus pertinencijs suis domui sancti Johannis de Brekenia et ecclesie beate Marie de Bodeham pro animabus omnium antecessorum nostrorum. Et ego Amicia juravi tactis sacrosanctis et affidavi pro me et heredibus meis quod nunquam artem nec ingenium adquirere debeo nec aliquis pro me quominus dicta acra terre sicut predictum est ad easdem domum et ecclesiam pacifice permaneant. Et ego Walterus et Amicia et heredes nostri predictam acram prenunciatis domui et ecclesie contra omnes homines et feminas warantizabimus. Et ne alicui vertatur in dubium, ego Walterus et Amicia uxor mea cartam istam sigillorum meorum impressione corroborare et confirmare curavimus. Hijs testibus Hugone vicario, Roberto et Rogero de Bodeham capellanis, Rogero de Bodeham, Ricardo de Bolis, Ricardo de Gresmund, Rogero de Magene, Ricardo Marescallo, Hugone de Monachis, et multis alijs."

Date 1220-30.

Nicholas de Machna, or Maund, grants to the church of St. Mary, Bodenham, all his tithes in Maund which he had already delivered to the Bishop in the presence of the Prior of Brecon and the parishioners:

"Carta Nicholai de Machne.—Sciant omnes presentes et

¹ For "hostitium", the house or dwelling.

futuri quod ego Nicholaus de Machne concedo et do ecclesie sancte Marie de Bodeham totam decimam meam in Machna quam concessi coram G.¹ Herefordensi Episcopo et affidavi in manu ipsius coram R. priore de Brekenia et parochianis de Bodeham sicut ejus carta et confirmacio melius et plenius testatur. Et ut hec mea donacio rata et inconcussa permaneat et ne ullius fraude vel fallacia in irritum vocetur sigilli mei attestacione eam confirmo. Hijs testibus Ricardo capellano de Bodeham, Mauricio de Machne, Willelmo de Furchis, Bernardo filio Hamonis, Nicholao Bret', Henrico de Kilpech, Willelmo de Bradefeld et multis alijs."

Date about 1150.

Brian, son of Nicholas Maund, confirms to the church of St. Mary, Bodenham, all the tithes in his fee of Maund:

"Carta Briennij filii Nicholai de Machena. Universis sancte matris ecclesie filijs ad quos presens carta pervenerit Briennus filius Nicholai de Machena salutem. Notum sit universitati vestre me Briennium filium Nicholai de Machena dedisse et concessisse in perpetuam et puram elemosinam ecclesie sancte Marie de Bodeham totam decimam meam in feudo meo de Machena² tam de toto dominico meo quam de villenagio liberam et quietam ab omnibus rebus et consuetudinibus pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum et maxime quia predictae decime sunt infra limites parochiales de Bodeham et de jure parochiali spectant ad ecclesiam sancte Marie de Bodeham, et quia ego et mea sponsa perspeximus oculis nostris cartam Nicholai patris mei in qua predictae donationes et libertates continentur quam monachi de Brekenia nobis ostenderunt et rogaverunt pro anima patris mei quod ego antecessorum meorum donationes sigilli mei testimonio confirmarem, et ego annuens rationabilibus precibus eorum donum patris mei pro anima ipsius et mea confirmavi. Hijs testibus Mauricio capellano, Roberto capellano, Nicholao capellano, Osberto de Mo'har, Willelmo de Bedeford, Waltero Druard, et multis alijs."

Thomas Maund confirms the charter of his grandfather, Nicholas:

"Carta Thome de Magena.—Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Thomas de Magena pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et omnium antecessorum meorum et successorum meorum concedo et hac presenti carta confirmo Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie de

¹ Gilbert Foliot, 1148-62.

² Now Maund Brian.

Bodeham omne donum quod Nicholaus de Magena avus meus eidem ecclesie dedit et carta sua confirmavit et ut hec mea concessio et confirmacio rata et inconcussa permaneant presentem cartam sigilli mei impressione roboratam priori et conventui de Brekenia quorum est predicta ecclesia de Bodeham dedi in testimonium, et eandem coram parochianis de Bodeham super altare sancte Marie posui. Hijs testibus Waltero Ever[eo], Willelmo de furches, Waltero de Mora, Rogero de Bodeham, Ricardo decano de Brekenia, Willelmo presbitero de Bodeham, Milone de Beriton, Galfrido coco, et multis alijs."

Richard, Archbishop of Canterbury, inspects and confirms the charters of the founder and other donors to the monks of Brecon :

"Confirmacio R. Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi.—Omnibus Christi fidelibus presens scriptum inspecturis R.¹ dei gratia Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus totius Anglie Primas Salutem gratiam et benedictionem. Noverit universitas vestra nos inspexisse cartas dilectorum filiorum monachorum Brekenie in hec verba."

(Here the charter of the founder, two charters of Roger Earl of Hereford, the charter of Bernard, Bishop of St. Davids, relative to the chapel of St. Eleved, and the charters of Gerald and Geoffrey, Bishops of St. David's, as to St. Hay, Llanigon and Talgarth, are set out verbatim.)

Confirmacio domini A. Menevensis Episcopi:

"Omnibus Christi fidelibus presens scriptum inspecturis. A.² divina permissione Menevensis Ecclesie minister humilis salutem et benedictionem. Noverit universitas vestra nos inspexisse transcriptum cartarum Monachorum de Brechonia signatarum sigillo R. bone memorie Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi in hec verba. Omnibus Christi fidelibus presens scriptum inspecturis R. dei gratia Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus totius Anglie primas, salutem, gratiam, et benedictionem. Noverit universitas vestra nos inspexisse cartas dilectorum filiorum monachorum de Brechonia in hec verba."

(Here follows the first charter of Bernard Newmarch.)

"Acta³ in Capella Sancti Johannis de Straddewy anno domini 1234 Coram H. Archidiacono et officiale Menevensi et coram L.

¹ Richard, Prior of Dover, consecrated April 1174, ob. February 1183-4; or Richard Weathershed, 1229, ob. 1231.

² Anselm, 1230-47.

³ Added from Bishop Tanner's note of Br. MS., f. 83.

et I. officialibus et G. decano in causa inter Priorem Brekenie et Hothelum Rectorem Sancti Michaelis de Straddewy de duabus partibus decimarum de Kilvaynor in presentia domini Rogeri Pichard Domini de Straddewy."¹

Alicia Baskerville gives to the church of St. John a messuage and croft which Adam, the smith, formerly held of her brother Hector in Bredwardine:

"Sciant presentes et futuri quod Ego Alicia de Baskervilla dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et Ecclesie Sancti Johannis de Brechonia et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus pro salute anime mee antecessorum meorum et successorum meorum totum mesuagium integrum cum crofta quod Adam faber quondam tenuit de Hectore fratre meo in villa de Bredwardyn habendum et tenendum de me et heredibus meis dictis monachis et successoribus eorum in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosynam adeo libere et quiete sicut aliqua elemosina alicui domui religiose conferri potest. Ego vero dicta Alicia et heredes mei dictis monachis et successoribus eorum totum predictum mesuagium cum crofta una cum omnibus ejus pertinenciis contra omnes gentes inperpetuum warantisabimus et in omnibus versus quoscunque acquietabimus et defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui hijs testibus Domino Waltero de Baskerville, Rogero de Kadenore, Howelo ap Meurich, Waltero de Brochery, Petro Clerico, Galfrido Cut, Johanne Muschet et multis alijs."

Date about 1220.

The following calculations were apparently made in the year 1300:

"Summa totius decime in tota terra Scotie mmmDcccxlviij*li*. xixs. viij*den*."

"Summa totius decime terre Hibernie m*l*. dcxlvij*li*. xvjs. iiij*den*."

"Summa totius Anglie et Wallie xxm*l*. Dccclxij*li*. ijs. iiij*den*. ob."

¹ The following notes of documents here wanting in the Carte MS. are supplied from Bishop Tanner's notes of Br. MS.:

P. 97. "Literæ Conventus Brechon' Waltero Archiepiscopo Cantuar' constituentes Philippum de Crickowel procuratorem suum in Convocatione cleri in domo abbacie de Leycestr'."

"Carta Humfridi Comitis Essex' restituens prioratui Brecon' libertates quas in manus suas assumpserat. Dat' 4 Martis xi Edward I."

"Carta Rogeri Comitis Hereford' confirmans monachis Brecon' terram de Traveley. Testibus Reginaldo de Waldeboef, Seerio Hagner, Roberto filio Gunteri."

"Summa totalis omnium decimarum predictarum per annum xxvjml. cccclvijli. xvijs. iiijden. ob.

"Summa totalis de bonis Ecclesiasticis in provincia Cantuariensi (exceptis bonis Templariorum et Hospitaliorum nec non bonis Archiepiscopi Eboracensis et episcopi Dunelmensis in eadem provincia) ccml. xlvij. ccclijmarc. 1d. Inde summa unius denarii de singulis Marcis erunt ml. cxvjli. xijs. vjd. M. quod in Anglia sunt ecclesie p(arochiales) xlvml. Item sunt ville li. Anglia li. viij.

"Feoda militum lxml. ccxv de quibus religiosi habent xxml. viij xv feoda.

"De qualibet marca secundum Norwyc(ensem) ad subsidium Episcopi anno domini m^o. ccc tres solidos de porcionibus prioris in Decanatu Brechonie.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|-----------------|
| " De Ecclesia de Haya | - | - | xxjs. iiijd. |
| " De Sancto Egino | - | - | xs. Camerarius. |
| " De Talgarth | - | - | xxis. |
| " Sacrista in eadem | - | - | vijjs. vjd. |
| " De Mara | - | - | viijs. |
| " De Straddeu | - | - | vjs. viijd. |
| " De Scatherec | - | - | iijs. vjd. |
| " De Devennoc | - | - | xiijs. iiijd. |
| " De Brechon | - | - | xxxvs. vjd. |
| " Cantor Gloucestrie id eadem | - | - | iijs. vd. |

"Summa porcionis prioris in universo (cx. iiijd.); unam medietatem in uno termino et aliam medietatem in secundo termino, videlicet in primo lvs. ijd. et secundo termino lvs. ijd.

"De qualibet marca secundum taxationem seu valorem ad subsidium Episcopi viijd. de porcionibus prioris Brecon in Diocese Menevensi.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|--------------|
| " De Ecclesia de Haya | - | - | xxjs. |
| " De Sancto Egino | - | - | xjs. iijd. |
| " De Talgarth | - | - | xxiijs. |
| " De Mara | - | - | ixs. |
| " De Devennoc | - | - | xiijs. |
| " De Straddewi | - | - | vijjs. vjd. |
| " De Brechon | - | - | xlijs. ix d. |
| " De Lanveir in Buelt | - | - | xviijs. |

"Summa vijli. vis. vjd."

Appointment of Thomas Cranbrook as proctor at the election of an Abbot of Battle Abbey :

"Nos fratres Stephanus Feversayme, Johannes Exeter, Thomas Cranbroke, Robertus Mawr, et Thomas Anselm

Monachi Prioratus Sancti Johannis Evangeliste Brechenie ordinis Sancti Benedicti et Menevensis Diocesis¹ dilectis nobis in Christo comfratribus Domino Willelmo Marley Priori Monasterii Sancti Martini de Bello et ejusdem loci Conventui significamus quod Dominum Thomam Cranbroke constituimus et ordinamus nostrum legitimum procuratorem fore ad electionem futuri Abbatis de Bello faciendam in domo Capitulari ejusdem Monasterii die Jovis proximo post festum Sancti Laurentij proxime futurum. Datum in domo Capitulari Prioratus predicti Sancti Johannis Brechonie, 1 Augusti anno domini 1529."

Dismissal by the Abbot of Battle Abbey of Thomas Martyr, one of the monks, with permission to enter the Priory of Abergavenny. 10 November 1533:

"Dimissio Fratris Thome Martyn².—Johannes permissione divina Abbas Monasterii Sancti Martini de Bello Cicestrensis Diocesis dilecto fidei nostro in Christo Thome Martyn salutem in Domino sempiternam. Sepius nobis tua fraternitas humiliter supplicavit ut tecum misericorditer dispensare dignaremur quatenus prioratum de Abergavenny Landavensis Diocesis certis de causis ingredi et fratribus ibidem servientibus valeas incorporari; Nos igitur tuis supplicationibus crebrisque petitionibus inclinantes tecum duximus dispensandum, ita tamen ut post tunc in hujusmodi prioratum ingressus per literas ejusdem loci sigillo conventuali roboratas quam citius poteris de tua ibidem incorporatione nobis certifies. In cujus rei testimonium he literę nostre nostro sigillo sunt munite date apud Bellum predictum x^o die mensis Novembris Anno Domini mdxxxiiij^o."

The Convent's claim of its rights and privileges before the King's Commissioners. 9 August 1529:

"Anno Christi 1529, 9 Augusti, Clamacio³ pro libertatibus coram commissarijs regis. Prior et conventus prioratus Sancti Johannis Euangeliste Brechonie clamant tenere omnes terras et tenementa sua res et possessiones suas infra dominia Brechon, Talgarth, et Haye et per totum regnum Anglie ubi res et possessiones habent in puram et perpetuam elemosinam.

ij. "Item quod omnes homines sui liberi sint et quieti ab

¹ The rest is supplied from Bishop Tanner's note of the Brewster MS., f. 3a.

² "N.B. Lhaw dhiwedhar." (N.B. A recent hand.)

³ "N.B. Lhaw dhiwedhar yw hon." (This is a recent hand.)

omni toloneo et omnia mercata sua ubique absque toloneo faciant et quod habeant catalla fugitivorum suspensorum et quorumcunque dampnatorum qui de ipsis demeritentur et eciam catalla forinsecorum qui infra libertatem ipsorum iudicati fuerint que quidem catalla infra libertatem ipsorum cum ipsis malefactoribus inventa fuerint, et quod cedentibus vel decedentibus prioribus ejusdem loci ipsi monachi habeant custodiam prioratus sui omnium terrarum et tenementorum ad ipsum prioratum pertinentium et liberam administracionem de omnibus rebus et possessionibus ad eundem prioratum pertinentibus.

iiij. "Et quod omnes sui tam Burgenses quam alij liberi sint et quieti de shiris et hundredis et placitis accionibus querelis et si aliquis hominum suorum deprehensus fuerit latrocinio vel aliquo modo convictus bona et catalla ipsius erunt priori et monachis et sola executio mortis et membrorum erit Domino Breconie et ejus ministris.

iiij. "Et quod nullus ballivus vel minister ingrediatur terras aut tenementa eorundem prioris et conventus ad aliquas distractiones summoniciones seu ad aliquid faciendum quod ad officium suum pertinet nisi ob defectu ipsius prioris et ballivorum suorum et quod habeant curiam suam per omnia dominia sua et omnes Justicias suas tenendas de omnibus rebus et negocijs suis.

v. "Et quod habeant piscacionem in Mara pro iij diebus singulis septimanis et singulis diebus in Adventu et Quadragesima cum una cimba libere et quiete sine aliquo impedimento et contradicione cujuscunque.

vj. "Et quod habeant omnes decimas pullanorum vitulorum agnorum et caseorum lini (et) communium [rerum] unde decime poterint promoveri de omnibus forestis domini per totum honorem Breconie et totam decimam tocius ville Brecon et totam decimam tocius expense in dominicis domini sive assit sive absit et decimam lardarii de Haya et decimam omnium vaccarum de donis Wallensibus et decimam omnium predictorum quas supra inimicos suos Dominus accipere poterit.

vij. "Et quod habeant curiam suam de omnibus hominibus terris possessionibus et omnibus rebus suis liberam et quietam et decimam tocius panis et potus et tocius expense de Castello de Haia et de ceteris dominijs Domini per totam Brechoniam. Et si per subjectionem et diminucionem seu dilacionem ministrorum domini melius voluerint loco dicte decime habeant decimam tocius bladi ad ostia grangiarum castrorum Brechonie et Haya. Et si qua terre et maneria de honore Brechonie in dominium domini aliquo casu devenerint tunc fore eadem in eis de decimis et de omnibus alijs predictis habeant et propriant.

vijj. "Et si sumagium portatur in terra Brechonia de dominijs domini ab Anglia decimam habeant inde undecunque fuerit. Item clamant habere decimas omnium placitorum tolneorum donorum lucrorum reddituum de Brechonia provenientium et omnium rerum et bonorum que dominus adquisierit in Wallis et liberam pasturam omnibus animalibus suis in forestis domini per totum honorem Breconie et decimas porcorum de pannagio domini et vaccarum de donis Wallencibus et decimas omnium molendinorum domini et omnium lucrorum per totum honorem Brechonie.

"Item clamant omnia molendina de parochia Brechonie cum tota multura.

"De appropriacione Ecclesiarum de Haya Sancti Egion de Mara et de Talgarth per Honorium auctoritate apostolica confirmata."

"Honorius¹ Episcopus Servus Servorum Dei dilectis filiis priori et monachis Ecclesie Sancti Johannis de Brekemio salutem et apostolicam Benedictionem." (*Imperfect.*)

Bishop Tanner notes also the following documents as in the Brewster MS. :—

p. 102. "Innocentij P. confirmatio appropriationis Ecclesie de Llanavan vaur et aliarum Ecclesiarum de Buelt.

p. 103. "Bonifacii P. confirmatio Johanni Priori et monachis Brechon de appropriationibus omnibus anno Pontificatus xi^{mo}.

p. 107. "Carta Roberti Halden Prioris Brechon constituens Procuratorem pro colligendis citra Dioc. Menev. elemosynis fidelium imagini S. Crucis Brecon pro 3^{bus} annis. Dat' 4 Maij 1530.

p. 110. "Termini terrarum de quibus dominus Prior Brechon recipit duas partes decimarum in villa de Straddewy."²

Since the preface was written I have obtained a copy of Bishop Tanner's notes, made "ex libro Prioratus S. Johannis Evang. Brechonie (membran. 8vo.)" on 27th December 1697. A careful perusal of these notes satisfies me that the Brewster MS. book was the original from which the Carte MS. was directly or indirectly derived, and that to which Bishop Kennett refers. The Brewster

¹ "Lhaw hèn yw hon'." (This is an old hand.)

² Probably the first two documents in Carte series.

MS. was written on parchment. It commenced with the account of the foundation of Brecon Priory in the "Chronicon de Bello", verbatim. Tanner then notes, "Iterum de fundatione hujus cellæ narratio sed priori brevior, et in ea contenta; ambo manu haud antiqua." Then follows the appointment of Thomas Cranbrooke as Proctor at the ensuing election of an Abbot of Battle, 1st August 1529, imperfectly copied nearly at the end of the Carte MS. Next the Charters of the Conqueror and succeeding kings to Battle Abbey, followed by Bernard Newmarch's Charters to Brecon Priory.

Taking Bernard's Charters as a starting point, the documents follow in regular sequence in both MSS. down to the Charter of Payne de Burghill. The same repetitions occur in both, and the same order generally prevails, if the Carte MS. is rearranged with the light of the Tanner notes, and allowance is made for omissions in Carte. The Carte MS. was copied by three different persons, who did not take the trouble to see that the work of each fitted into that of the other, or that the transcript was complete. Thus documents have been omitted, while some remain unfinished, and words, where the writing was unintelligible to the writer, are copied in an imperfect *fac-simile*; this explanation seems the more necessary as the Brewster MS. is not forthcoming. Dr. John Davies of Jesus College, obtained the loan of it in 1697 for Bishop Tanner; what became of it afterwards is unknown. Dr. Brewster married Susannah, the widow of the Rev. Rees Powell of Boughrood, as appears by the tablet to her memory in Brecon Priory church. Powell was the founder of an extensive charity still administered at Brecon. Brewster may, from this connexion, have become possessed of the MS. Shortly before his death he gave five MSS. to the Bodleian library (Hearne's *Diary*, MS., 1715, No. 53, p. 156), where the following passage occurs:—"Dr. William Brewster, the Physician of Hereford, is dead, and hath left St. John's College

(of which he was a commoner) £2,000 to purchase advowsons, besides a good number of books." These five MSS. are described in Hearne's *Diary*, and also in the donation book of the Bodleian library, which contains the full titles of the printed books given by Brewster to the library; but no mention of the Brecon Priory book is made, as one of the five MSS., nor is it among the books in the donation book.

My attention has been called to the following documents among the muniments of Magdalen College, Oxford, by the Rev. W. D. Macray, who has published some extracts from the Prior's answers to the articles exhibited against him by the Abbot of Battle, in the Appendix to the Eighth Report of the Historical MSS. Commission, p. 266, col. b. Mr. Macray, forming his opinion from the character of the handwriting, considers that the Prior's answers formed part of a roll of the first half of the fourteenth century. A perusal of them, however, inclines me to think that the roll belongs rather to the latter end of the thirteenth century. My reasons for so thinking are:—

1. That the Prior refers to the period of his office as a time of war, which may have been the war between the barons and King Henry III.

2. He refers, in another answer, to the lady of Brynlllys, who may be identified with Maude de Longespée. Walter de Clifford, the owner of Brynlllys Castle and manor, had a daughter Maud, who married William de Longespée, son of the Earl of Salisbury. Her husband died in 1257, and she succeeded as heir to all her father's possessions on his death in 1263. From that time until 1270 she held Brynlllys in her own right. In the latter year she complained to the King that John Gifford had taken her by force from her manor house at Kanesford to his Castle of Brimmesfield,—an offence which John Gifford commuted by payment to the King of 300 marcs, for marrying without the King's licence. (Dugd., *Baronage*.) The lands of which John died

seized, of Maud's inheritance, were, after their deaths, divided among her four daughters in 1298. (*Abbrev. Rot. Originalium*, p. 107.)

3. Humphrey de Bohun is mentioned in a subsequent answer of the Prior. The frequent occurrence of Humphrey as a Christian name in the De Bohun family creates confusion; but I think he may be identified with Humphrey de Bohun, the son of Humphrey de Bohun and Eleanor de Braose, who succeeded to the lordship of Brecon on his father's death in 1267, and on the death of his grandfather in 1274 became Earl of Hereford and Essex. He is further identified by the mention, in the Prior's answers, of Gilbert as his brother, and the occurrence of the name of "Gilbert de Boun" as one of the witnesses to Humphrey's confirmation to Brecon Priory. We may therefore conclude that the Prior held office from 1260 to 1270, if not until a later period. It is unfortunate that the Prior's name cannot be ascertained.

Magd. Coll. Muniments; Miscell., 297. *A Roll, on Parchment*,
22 ins. by 6.

"Ad primum Articulum respondet sic.

"De insufficiencia regiminis imposita priori sic respondet. quod quamvis ad omne regimen sit insufficiens quia tamen ex obediencia sibi injuncta datus fuit ad regimen et gwerra superueniens primo tempore sui adventus et huc vsque continuata impossibilem se reddidit ad regimen quia depredatus et ex aliis diuersis causis gravatus iuvare se non poterat.

"De hoc quod dicitur quod non est discretus in factis sed tantum in verbis respondet quod salva pace dicencium facta sua secuta sunt uerba sicut potest videri in maneriorum emendacione et debitorum exhoneracione sicut per compotum apparebit.

"Item de hoc quod imponitur ei de negglicencia obsequii divini respondet quod nisi occupatus fuerit in negotio domus vel infirmitate detentus quod sepius contingit per quandam guttam¹ supervenientem sue salutis immemor horas, missam et alia divina non omisit nec contempsit.

"Item ad hoc quod amisit credenciam pro infidelitate promissorum respondet quod non stetit per eum quin promissa tene-ret sed potius ex honore debitorum tempore suo solutorum quo

¹ The gout.

honore a tempore Stephani Prioris fuit domus ipsa honorata non potuit tenere promissa.

"Item de tempore compoti sui non soluti coram conventu respondet, quod paratus est solvere compotum de receptis suis in fide vera & quia hactenus non soluit respondet quod non poterat facere, quia non recepit compotum a suis servientibus et quia obedientiarii sui nondum solverunt ej compotum et sunt parati; non poterit coram conventu certum soluere compotum quousque super hoc fuerit instructus et ipse audito compoto eorum respondere paratus est.

"Item de ebrietate sua et aliis viciis maliciose ei impositis respondet, quod ante tempora sua modus fuit priorie et est quod inter hospites suos et Walenses necesse habet pretendere se petere potum et potare cum eis salva disciplina sobrietatis: de clamore et ostentacione sua et verboritate respondet quod in publico nunquam exhibuit se clamosum nec verbum nec contentiosum contra honestatem regule sed in mensa propter pacem domus sese exhibuit jocundum.

"Item ad hoc quod dicitur quod nimis aspere et inordinate et cum toruo vltu¹ et austero corripit fratres respondet quod salva pace dicendum dictum non est verum quia ab inicio sue puericie talia nunquam fuerunt ei objecta; sed mitibus mitis, et austeris et inordinatis minus quam decuit austerus apparuit.

"Item de hoc quod raro jacet in conventu respondet quod hoc bene fatetur, quia gutta sua et morbus superveniens aliquando est ei in impedimento; nec est sine socio in camera² quia cum sepius habeat fratrem et commonachum nunquam est sine certo scutario³ et hostium⁴ inter conventum et ipsum semper est patulum⁵ lucerna semper de noctibus in illa camera accensa.

"Item de hoc quod dicitur ipsum non debere revelasse confessionem fratrum hoc omnino et plane difficietur, et si sit aliquis qui hoc voluerit probare, audiatur.

"Item de hoc quod dicitur, quod ponit garciones indiscretos et infideles et luxuriosos ad custodienda maneria sua, et amovit fideles, respondet quod quidam Jacobus qui fuit ballivus apud Bodenham pro feloniam sibi a Vicecomite Herefordie imposita fuit amotus de cuius iniquitate iste articulus processit ut creditur et alius loco ipsius subrogatus habebatur sufficiens & fidelis secundum conscientiam suam secundum quod apparebit in fine

¹ For "vultu".

² As to the arrangements of the dormitory, see Bloxam's *Gothic Architecture*, vol. ii, p. 253.

³ An attendant; but the meaning is obscure.

⁴ For "ostium", the door or passage.

⁵ Open.

sui finalis compoti de cuius luxuria ignorat Item de bonis illorum maneriorum videlicet Beritone et Bodeham in vsus conuentus ut dicitur non conuersis respondet quod blada in vsus conuentus et releuacionem debitorum et exaccionem ordinariorum et decimarum regis et solucionem debitorum Gaudini et ballivorum regis ibidem confluentium tota die sunt expensa sicut per compotum vltimum inuenietur.

"Item de hoc quod dicitur de infidelitate cuiusdam Dodini custodientis grangiam respondet quod a puericia sua ipsum est secutus et fidelem ipsum inuenit nec constat ei de contrario et compotum suum fideliter reddit et si sit aliquis qui ei furtum velit imponere, respondebit.

"Item ad hoc quod dicitur quod manumisit quosdam absque consensu conuentus salua pace dicencium negat de plano quia unus ipsorum videlicet ille de Berytona optinuit super hoc gratiam conuentus et habet sigillum capituli quod non liberatur nisi de consensu totius capituli Item de alio videlicet Benedicto Portario castri respondet quod ad instanciam Domini Abbatis conuentus concessit ei libertatem corporis sui sine gleba et de hoc habuit sigillum capituli.¹

"Item de pignoribus apposis in Iudaismo pro duodecim libris respondet verum esse quod de consensu conuentus accepit duodecim marcas in vsum decimarum regis Willelmo de Scatherok² soluendas et visa magna curialitate³ Judeorum et maxima necessitate domus ingruente⁴ quamuis inuitus recepit sex marcas quarum quatuor liberavit apud Herefordiam pro decima regis de anno preterito et viginti solidos pro decima manerii de Berytona et circa mutuum contra[h]endum dimidiam marcam ad suas expensas, et de hoc quod dicitur quod libri adhuc de armariolo⁵ remanent apud Iudeos hoc penitus negat quia quidam burgensis de Lodelawe⁶ ipsos habet in salua custodia ad vsum domus; et de⁷ cippo et cocleariis⁸ impignoratis inuenit amicum qui tradidit ei mutuo apud Herefordiam viginti solidos quos soluit Rogero Gontyer Preterea ille ciphus non fuit de domo Breconie sed coclearia sunt.

"Item de hoc quod dicitur quod vendidit vnum conredium⁹

¹ This is an interesting instance of the manumission of villeins ("adscripti glebæ"). See a series of notes of grants, sales, and manumissions of serfs about this period, in *Mumiments of Magdalen College, Oxford*, by Rev. W. D. Murray, p. 132.

² Scethrog.

⁴ Attacking or pressing.

⁵ Small library or bookcase.

⁷ For "scypho", a vase.

⁹ A corrody, a sum of money, or allowance of food, drink, cloth-

³ Courtesy or kindness.

⁶ Ludlow.

⁸ Cups.

irrequisito Episcopo respondet quod libenter et deuote requisisset assensum Episcopi super hoc et ipsius adquievisset consilio sed quia in remotis fuit partibus et magna necessitas ingruebat et aspera fuit annona recepit pecuniam ipsam conuersam in sustentacionem conuentus quam pecuniam gessit in proposito liberrasse cauersinis¹ propter iuramentum quod fecerat coram conuentu nisi maior necessitas ad hoc eum coegisset et de conredio vendito et iuramento summittit se gratie.

"Item de hoc quod dicitur quod dixit fratribus ante visitacionem Episcopi si qua essent corrigenda tangencia personam suam bene corrigerentur sine Episcopo per Abbatem qui in breui venturus est, salua pace dicentium minus bene dicitur quia ex disciplina regulari et obediencia uult et semper uoluit domino Episcopo obedire et Abbati secundum regulam et suam professionem et ita semper uult² et uoluit quod fratres sui faciant et si super hoc reperiatur se deliquisse summittit se gratie.

"Item de hoc quod dicitur quod tenet Johannem Page inhonestum et luxuriosum respondet quod quamcito deuenit ad eius notitiam ipsum amouit.

"Item de hoc quod dicitur quod quidam monachus mitissimus transtulit se ad predicatorum³ propter malitiam prioris respondet salua pace dicendum non esse verum quia cum secum esset associatus de abbacia usque ad Breconiam et ibi aliquamdiu stetisset transtulit se licencia non petita cum pannis⁴ suis furtiue ad fratres cum crederetur ipsum celebrasse apud capellam de bello et postea confitebatur coram domina de Brendles⁵ erga priorem deliquisse et peccijt instantissime diuine caritatis intuitu et illius domine precum interuentu cum lacrimis quod ipsa interponeret preces pro eo quod indulgeret ei de recessu suo illicito; teste domina illa.

"Item de hoc quod dicitur quod vendidit de bosco de Berytona viginti solidatas respondet quod non vendidit nisi septemdecim solidatas; si deliquit summittit se gratie.

"Item de hoc quod dicitur quod consanguineum suum Sampsonem sustinet in scolis de bonis prioratus absque consensu conuentus, respondet quod credidit super hoc conuentus sui consensum et voluntatem ad plenum interuenisse eo quod in iactu⁶

ing, and lodging, due from a monastery on a conditional grant to it by the donor. For an example of a corrody, see *Mun. Magd. Coll., Oxford*, p. 21.

¹ For "caorcinis", usurers.

² For "uult".

³ Probably the friars preachers of the religious house in Llanvaes, known since as Christ's College.

⁴ Dress of his order, garments.

⁵ Brynlllys.

⁶ Statement or casting.

singulorum compotorum facta fuit de eo mencio et non fuit aliquis qui obloqueretur.

"Item de hoc quod dicitur quod non debuit tradidisse ad firmam porcionem suam in ecclesia de Devennok¹ Johanni vaghan vxorato contra prohibicionem Episcopi respondet quod dominus Episcopus apud Lantefey² constitutus super hoc ipsum priorem posuit ad rationem et reprehendit et in fine ei iniunxit quod ita de cetero non faceret vnde quamcito terminus transierit amovebitur.

"Item de hoc quod dicitur quod fecit firmacionem³ cum Gronnov ab Sampson de debito in quo ei tenentur non computatis magnis expensis quas frequenter fecerunt in domo pro ipso cum statutum esset contrarium per Episcopum, respondet quod scit et credit statutum Episcopi esse pium et karitativum maxime interuentu et consensu fratrum, quia cum idem Gronnotus miseria et inedia et fame pressus ad ipsum cum declinaret misericordia ductus ipsum ad mensam admisit nolens computare sortem in vsuras; si in hoc deliquit summittit se gratie.

"Item in hoc quod dicitur statuta episcopi non esse observata nec recitata debito modo, respondet non solum statuta sive ordinationes et precepta et cetera que ej erunt iniuncta obedienter et reuerenter velle debere observare; et si in hoc in aliquo prius deliquit reddit se culpabilem et petit gratiam.

"Item de hoc quod dicitur quod tradidit ad firmam quandam terram Rogero Guntyer sine consensu conuentus, respondet quod non ... sed mutuuum cum eo contraxit et mutuuum ei soluit.

.....⁴ quod dedit domino Humfredo de Bohon vnum palefridum et faceret ei habere⁵.....

"Item⁶ de hoc quod dicitur quod deficiunt eis quatuor monachi de numero debito, respondet quod non stat per eum sed potius per dominum Abbatem et quanto plures haberet bonos socios tanto maius haberet gaudium, hoc sciat Deus.

"Item de hoc quod dicitur quod domus multo plus est obligata de debitis quam dicat prior et de multis debitis solutis et expensis ab eodem factis pro vt ostendit in quodam rotulo multa falsa dicit et multa recepit que ibidem non computat, respondet quod in rotulo compotj non continentur nisi vera preter quam hoc quod tacuit per obliuionem duas marcas et dimidiam in quibus tenetur Daud Portarius, et si inquirere poterit per suos balliuos quod maius sit debitum, quam in rotulo contineatur appo-

¹ Devynock.

² Lamphey.

³ "Firmacio", same as "firmitas", an arrangement.

⁴ Two inches torn off.

⁵ Also a line, lines, or part of a line.

⁶ The back of the roll begins here. Margin of three inches at the top, with *Brechon* only written upon it.

netur in rotulo et respondebit fideliter coram illis quibus redditurus est computum.

"Item de hoc quod dicitur quod cum corripitur ab aliquo fratre minatur ipsum mittere ad Abbatem respondet quod cum aliquis fratrum minus civili modo et in spiritu furoris ipsum reprehendat affectans pacem pectoris tacet, sed si denuo impetuose ipsum reprehendat modeste respondit quod si fuerit necesse Abbas ipsum castigabit secundum formam regule.

"Item de hoc quod dicitur quod contra aduentum episcopi attraxerat sibi socios quosdam et maxime suppriorum qui prius sibi erat contrarius et fratrem Robertum quem friuolis suis verbis decepit, respondet quod quia vidit fratrem Ricardum suppriorum in consiliis et in aliis expediendis sibi necessarium et subtilem in negociis et discipline regularis strictum conseruatorem confederavit eum sibi et fratrem Robertum quem Dominus Abbas ad eum misit tanquam sodalem similiter ei confederavit et maxime quia ab infancia ipsum dilexit quia fuit magister suus in scholis et homo naturalis amoris et sciat Deus quod non est aliud in causa.

"Item de hoc quod dicitur quod tradidit ad firmam ecclesiam de Talgar pro lxx. marcis quas soluit cauersinis quibus debuit satisfecisse de xxxv marcis receptis de conredio vendito, respondet ut supra in illo articulo de conredio vendito.

"Item de hoc quod dicitur quod prostravit boscum de Moneketona de quo solebant habere meremium ad molendina et ad gurgites et ad alia necessaria, respondet quod de bosco ipso nunquam vastum fecit sed tempore illo quo molendina sua omnia fuerunt combusta et gurgites et vnum molendinum per aquarum alluionem penitus asportatum et molendinum fullonum penitus destructum nec ad ipsorum reparacionem aliunde posset habere meremium propter temporis maliciam necesse habuit de meremio proprio amputare ne molendina ociosa iacerent in quibus magna pars substance eorum consistit.

"Item de hoc quod dicitur quod cellarius¹ per priorem habet tres obediencias² scilicet cellarariam camerariam³ elemosinariam⁴ contra statutum episcopi, respondet quod quia vidit ipsum cellararium fidelem secundum conscienciam suam et in negotiis multum diligentem et sollicitum pro ut apparet per suam admi-

¹ For "cellarius", one who has charge of the provisions and management of the house.

² "Terme générique, par lequel on désignait toutes les charges et dignités dans les maisons conventuelles, même celle d'Abbe ou supérieur." (Migne, *Lex. Med. et Inf. Latinitatis*.)

³ Chamberlain, who had care of the dormitory.

⁴ Almoner.

nistracionem commisit ei curam ad tempus elemosinarie prouidebit tamen in breui de alio per consilium seniorum fratrum, et si in hoc deliquit summittit se gracie.

"Item de hoc quod dicitur de sua incontinenia in tribus articulis subscriptis offert suam purgacionem et a Deo expectat vindictam ab eis qui sibi tale crimen imposuerunt.

"Item de hoc quod dicitur quod amoueri fecit oues de quibus consueuerunt singulis diebus duos caseos facere et dedit falso intelligere conuentui quod mortue sunt omnes, respondet quod visa mortalitate communi ipsarum ouium et cum melius expediret eas vendere quam mortalitatem sustinere vendidit superstitibus singula capita pro viij denariis et ementes sustinuerunt magnam iacturam pro mortalitate ipsarum ouium subsequente.

"Item de hoc quod dicitur quod dedit equas oues et boues et multa alia sine consilio et consensu conuentus, respondet quod sepius conquerebatur ei dominus Humfridus de sua paupertate et insufficiencia bonorum volens ipsum sicut patronum suum pro vt decuit releuare dedit ei duas equas et postea vnum equum precii v. marcarum; Item Amiano consiliario ipsius vnam equam, et Abbati quia conquerebatur quod non habuit equam in parco suo portatilem de voluntate conuentus dedit ei duas, quia dicebat conuentus quod parum esset dare vnam Abbati Item dedit domino Gileberto fratri Comitis vnum bouem ad instaurandum suum nouum manerium Item dedit vnam equam domino Johanni de Scalariis¹ Senescallo et consiliario Comitis Item dedit tres iuenculas fetas pueris domini Johannis Tregand et vnam equam de consensu conuentus, qui nobis magnam curialitatem² fecit de bonis suis scilicet vnum carrum ferratum nouum et unam carectam nouam et duo paria rotarum ad carrum et duo dolia plena de sicera³ et quatuor bacones et vnum carcoys bouis, et de venacione sua et vino et medone⁴ sepius largitus est conuentui, et est in omnibus nobis propicius et amicus specialis; si in hoc deliquit summittit se gracie.

"Item de hoc quod dicitur quod prior est dilapidator temporalium domus et omnino insufficiens ut predictum est ad regimen domus mendax adulator et suspectus de furtiua alienacione bonorum domus, respondet se esse insufficientem sicut in primo articulo qui de insufficiencia notatur superius De ceteris reddit se culpabilem coram Deo et vobis et petit veniam et promittit

¹ Probably John de Scales, 33-49 Henry III, mentioned in Dugdale's *Baronage*, tome i, 617.

² Kindness or courtesy.

³ A term which includes beer, cider, or perry, or other like drink, not wine.

⁴ Mead.

emendam excepto vno videlicet de furtiua alienacione quia sciat Deus quod nunquam fuit fur sed a fidelibus parentibus oriundus et in puericia bene disciplinatus et de hoc inuocat Deum testem et dominum Abbatem de bello et fratrem Robertum quondam suum magistrum.

"Item de hoc quod dicitur quod dedit fratri Ricardo suppriori tunicam de burneto¹ parum ante visitacionem episcopi ut attraheret ipsum ad partem suam et celaret facta ipsius, respondet quod nichil sciuit de futura visitacione eo tempore quo dedit sed parum ante Natale domini anni presentis dedit ei tunicam et hoc propter suam magnam curialitatem quam ei facit supportando onus ordinis in sua absencia.

"Item de hoc quod dicitur quod prior seminat multas discordias et viles in domo inter fratres et extra et mentitus est Abbati super pluribus contra fratres suos, respondet quod super hoc laudat Abbatem auctorem et conuentum inter quos in pluribus officiis scilicet in sacristaria² in hostelaria³ in refectorio et in cellararia per quinque annos et in officio Senescalli per tres annos et nunquam ei talia fuerunt obiecta."

Magd. Coll. Muniments, Oxford. Miscell., 227. (1435.)

*Appointment of Thomas Hamon as Prior of Brecon,
10 July 1435.*

"Willelmus permissione divina Abbas Monasterii Sancti Martini de Bello dilectis nobis in Christo Johanni Exceter, Willelmo Oxenford, Stephano Feveresham, Thome Bridde et Michaeli Dyst, monachis Celle nostre Brekonie, cum benediccione salutem. Quia ad prioratum dicte Celle nostre Brekonie per liberam resignacionem nostri predicti Willelmi Abbatis nuper ipsius prioratus Prioris vacantem et ad nostram prouisionem spectantem Fratrem Thomam Hamon providimus et prefecimus in Priorem Vobis igitur omnibus et singulis precipimus et mandamus quatinus dicto Fratri, Thome Hamon, tanquam legitimo Priori vestro humiliter obediatis reverenciam ei debitam ut condecet exhibendo In cujus rei testimonium presentibus sigillum nostrum apposuimus. Datum in Monasterio nostro predicto decimo die mensis Julii Anno Domini Millesimo .cccc^{mo}. tricesimo quinto."

¹ For "bruneto", a cloth or stuff dyed, and not of the natural colour of the wool.

² Sacristan or treasurer.

³ As the monk who receives strangers in the guest-chamber.

Magd. Coll. Muniments, Oxford. Misc. 239.¹

The Prior's Oath of Office.

[.....² "de Monachis] Monasterij Sancti Martini de Bello et in eodem expresse professus ad p[rioratum sive cellam?] Sancti Johannis Euangeliste de Breconia Meneuensis diocesis ab eodem Monasterio de Bello³ et eidem subditum et subiectum presentatum juro ad hec sancta Dei euangelia pro me corporaliter tacta canonicam obedienciam Venerabili in Christo patri domino Thome Dei gracia Abbati dicti Monasterij prelato meo et successoribus in forma subscripta, videlicet quod postquam ad dictum prioratum siue cellam admissus fuero et institutus ac inductus in eodem jura et possessiones dicti prioratus pro viribus sustinebo et manutenebo, ac illa illesa conseruabo, necnon iura et possessiones amissa et deperdita pro posse recuperabo, ac recuperari procurabo De possessionibus eciam ad dictum prioratum siue cellam pertinentibus nullas faciam alienaciones Corrodia insuper seu pensiones a dicto prioratu non concedam absque consensu Abbatis et Conventus monasterij prelibati Monachis michi a Monasterio predicto per Abbatem [meum⁴] missis seu mittendis iuxta facultates prioratus predicti sufficienter in vite necessarijs Monachis eciam ad dictum prioratum mittendis remittendis seu reuocandis equitaturam competentem vna cum solitis expensis faciam prouideri. Monachos insuper ab Abbate meo predicto et successoribus suis [mihi?] destinatos seu destinandos omni excusacione postposita acceptabo Reuocatos eciam monachos per eundem Abbatem et successores suos literis meis commendaticijs si quas meruerint remittam ad dictum monasterium sine mora Aliquosque Monachos absque speciali Commissione Abbatis mei predicti vel successorum suorum in dicto prioratu radi non

¹ Amongst the Magdalen College Muniments (Miscell. 234) is a fragment of a deed dated 1435, which appears to relate to the election of the Prior of Brecon, and to have been an appointment of proctors for the occasion. The name of Stephen Feversham occurs in it, also "John William Morgan ap David"; but the right hand half of the deed alone remains, the original deed having been cut in half. The back of the right hand half has been used for an indenture containing an inventory of the plate belonging to Battle Abbey.

² Two or three words are worm-eaten here,—“Ego Thomas unus”?

³ Two words gone.

⁴ “Meum” is crossed through, and some words have been written above, but they are quite gone.

faciam seu quomodolibet profiteri Et cum per Abbatem meum predictum seu aliquos successorum suorum vocatus fuero pro aliquibus negocijs monasterium vel prioratum predictum concernentibus cessante legitimo impedimento personaliter accedam excusationes minus veras seu legitimas totaliter postponendo In negocijs utramque domum concernentibus pro posse meo consilium prebebo et iuamen Et si placuerit abbati meo predicto seu alicui successorum suorum dictum prioratum siue cellam tanquam sibi subiectum seu subiectam per se vel per alium seu alios visitare ipsum vt Abbatem meum et prelatum tanquam meum in ea parte superiorem ac eius Commissarium seu Commissarios tanquam meos eciam in ea parte superiores cum debita reuerencia acceptabo visitacionemque dicti Abbatis Commissarij seu Commissariorum suorum obedienter et humiliter subibo Sibi eciam et suis ac Commissario seu Commissarijs suis necessaria in esculentis et poculentis quamdiu visitacio huiusmodi durauerit providebo Reformationi correctioni et punicioni eiusdem seu eorundem parebo et obediám cum effectú Pensionem annuam xx solidorum monasterio predicto nomine subieccionis abolim debitam et consuetam fideliter soluam Jocalia eciam conuentualia de triennio in triennium nomine specierum debita vel saltem tres libros sterlingorum pro eisdem solui faciam indilate Monachis insuper de Bello Oxonie vel alibi studentibus pro rata porcione facultatis prioratus predicti seu ad Capitulum generale missis tanquam ad communem vtilitatem proficiscentibus de expensis providebo cum debite fuero requisitus Et quod nulli persone Abbati meo predicto seu Monasterio de Bello in aliquo aduersanti consilium prebebo auxilium seu fauorem sed dampnis siue periculis Abbati seu monasterio predicto imminentibus totis viribus obuiao Et si contingat quod absit me premissis aut alicui parti eorum quouis modo contrahenire, tunc volo et consencio quod admissio institucioque et induccio de me in dicto prioratu siue cella de B[re]chonia] facte ipso iure sint nulle, et nullius extunc sint roboris vel momenti; sed eisdem admissioni institucioni et induccioni ac ipsi prioratui siue celle necnon iuri et titulo quibuscunque michi pretexto presentacionis ad dictum prioratum siue cellam adquisitis seu adquirendis necnon omnibus et singulis prouocacionibus appellacionibus exceptionibus alijsque Juris Civilis et Canonici atque Regij remedijs quibuscunque palam publice et expresse mea pura et spontanea voluntate exnunc prout extunc et extunc prout exnunc cedo recedo et renuncio; et volo et consencio quod extunc a dicto prioratu siue cella ipso facto sim ammotus pariter et priuatus ita quod tunc liceat Abbati dicti Monasterii de Bello cuicunque pro tempore existenti alium

monachum ad dictum prioratum siue cellam de B[reconia] predictam tanquam vacantem vigore renunciacionis mee predictae presentare, quem sic presentatum volo et consencio in ipso prioratu siue cella intitulari nulla alia ammocione siue priuacione de me quouismodo in ea parte faciendâ. Omnia similiter et singula premissa iuxta formam suprascriptam Abbati predicto et successoribus suis me fideliter obseruaturum promitto in hijs scriptis sicut me deus adiuuet et hec facta Dei euangelia."

Letters of Archbishop Peckham to Reginald fitz Peter, complaining of his injuries to the men and animals of the Prior of Brecknock:

"Domino Reginaldo filio Petri pro Abbate de Bello¹ Frater Johannes, etc.—Nobili viro domino Reginaldo filio Petri² salutem, etc. Non sine vehementi admiratione et amaritudine cordis intelleximus quia vos libertatibus ecclesiasticis non satis ut honestatem vestram decuit deferentes occasione cujusdam Monachi de Brekynok sue regularis discipline censuram ipsius exigentibus meritis ab eo loco nuper amoti predicti prioratus capi et attachiari fecistis averiam et quasdam personas carcerali custodie mancipari in non modicam libertatis ecclesie lesionem et detrimentum et animarum, cum igitur talem presumptionis enormitatem negamus convenientibus oculis pertransire, que famam et honestatem vestram deformat plurimum ac in Dei et ecclesie necnon totius religionis redundat injuriam vos ut filium carissimum rogamus monemus pariter et hortamur quatenus predicta gravamina sine dilacionis tedio revocetis et errata, faciatis in melius reformari ne urgente necessitate pro hujus facti remedio aliter manus nostras extendere compellamur. Quid autem super hoc decreveritis rescribatis per presencium portitorem. Valeat.—Data apud Suthmall viij Idui Julii anno quinto (1283).

"Domino Reginaldo filio Petri pro Priore Breconie,³ Frater Johannes etc. nobili viro domino Reginaldo filio Petri salutem gratiam et benedictionem. In progressu vicitacionis nostre⁴ in diocese Menevensi non sine cordis amaritudine quedam relatione didicimus fidedigna quod vos videlicet Dei timore postposito et

¹ Register of Archbishop Peckham, fo. 198b. Lambeth Palace.

² Lord of Blaenllyfni and Dinas, younger son of Peter Fitz Herbert. He died in 1285.

³ Ibid., fo. 209.

⁴ The Archbishop held a metropolitan visitation of the Welsh dioceses in 1284. (*History of St. David's*, p. 299.)

spreto religionis honore prioratum Breconie gravatis multipliciter ultra modo ejusdem homines destruentes et eorum averia et bona alia per vos et ballivos vestros contra Deum et justiciam occupantes ac alias domum ipsam diversimodo molestantes propter quod regularis disciplina minuitur subtrahuntur inibi opera caritatis et subvertitur religio quasi tota. Et quia non possumus sicut nec debemus tam enormes excessus convenientibus oculis ulterius pertransire, nobilitatem vestram et servum cui mors minatur de die in diem rogamus monemus in Domino pariter et hortamur quatenus ab his molestiis et gravaminibus et injuriis a modo penitus desistatis, ita quod inde clamor non perveniat iteratus, scituri pro certo quod nisi monicionibus nostris parueritis in hac parte, non dissimulabimus amplius quin contra vos et vestros in iis et aliis prout justum fuerit procedamus. Data apud Hampton Idibus Augusti anno sexto (1284)."

CARTULARIUM PRIORATUS S. JOH. EVANG. DE BRECON.

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THE FRENCH LANDING AT FISHGUARD.

ON the third day of the month Ventose, in the sixth year of the Revolution (or, as Christian folks prefer to call it, February 21st, 1797), the inhabitants of Ilfracombe, North Devon, were terribly upset by the entry of three French frigates into their little harbour. The unwelcome strangers proceeded forthwith to scuttle certain luckless merchantmen which were lying alongside, and having performed this friendly action, stood out to sea again, steering north-west.

One can fancy what the good men talked about over the cider that night in the old Britannia Inn; telling their cronies how these unbreeched, frog-eating Mounseers had denied their God, and chosen a harlot in His stead; how they had murdered King and Queen, and deluged France in her best blood; how Carrier had travestied marriage, binding men and women in pairs, and cast them into the Loire; how even at that very time a young Corsican brigand was ravaging, plundering, and murdering the Italians in spite of Pope and Kaiser. Such things were, no doubt, common enough on that terribly comical Continent; but it was preposterous that freeborn Britons should be annoyed in their island sanctuary by this horde of tiger-monkeys. What

were the sailors about? Where was Lord Howe, who had swept the Frenchmen from the sea at Ushant last June twelvemonth? Where was Admiral Jervis, who turned them out of the West Indies, neck and crop, the year before? And that new man, Nelson, folks talked so much about, where was he? There must have been sad mismanagement somewhere, or these murderous villains would never have dared to scuttle ships under Hillsboro Hill. At all events they were gone now, and seemed to be steering for Tenby, or mayhap Milford Haven, to give the Welshmen a turn.

An old sailor, by name Thomas Williams, had settled down on a little farm called Trelythin, about half-way between St. David's and the sea, where he had prospered, and eventually blossomed into a justice of the peace. This good man was taking his walks abroad on Wednesday the 22nd of February, about ten o'clock in the forenoon, and, as was his wont, had one eye on the sea, the other on his crops, when he caught sight of a lugger and three men-of-war passing the North Bishops. So near were the vessels to the shore that Mr. Williams made out a number of troops on board. English colours were flying; but the old sea-dog was not to be gulled by that stale device. At a glance he recognised the craft to be Frenchmen, and immediately sent off a farm-boy on horseback to rouse the St. David's men. Numbers of these came running down to Trelythin, and followed Williams along the coast until they came to Pencaer, keeping the enemy well in sight all the while.

About 2 P.M. the Frenchmen dropped anchor, and for some little time there was a lull in the proceedings. At 4 o'clock a sloop, *The Britannia* (Owen, master), bound for Fishguard with a cargo of culm for Colonel Knox of Llanstinan, came by. The frigates signalled that she should heave to. This she did, and was at once boarded and brought to anchor. Williams then sent a messenger into Fishguard, and an officer (most likely of the coast-guard) ran to the fort, and fired a salute to the British flag. Then the most incredulous

onlooker was convinced, for the English colours were struck, and the French ensign run up in their place.

By this time the whole population of Fishguard had turned out, and when they recognized the tricolour a general scare resulted. Every beast of burden and every vehicle in the little town was brought into requisition ; messengers were packed off in all directions, with orders to raise the country as they went ; the possessors of carts and wheelbarrows crammed them with their worldly goods, while the less fortunate carried off their gear pickaback.

The enemy, numbering 1,400 men and two women, effected a landing on Carrig Gwastad Point without opposition. Nearly all of them disembarked on the evening of the 22nd, and the remainder reached the shore early the next morning. They had seventeen boats in all ; but one, laden with ammunition, was upset in the surf, and the contents lost. However, they brought safely to shore forty-seven barrels, ten hampers, and a large sheet full of ball-cartridges, twelve boxes of hand-grenades, but no field-pieces nor artillery of any sort. It was no light task to land what they had in a rolling surf, and then carry it up the steep and slippery cliff. Twenty determined men might have stopped the way. The force consisted of 600 regulars and 800 convicts. They were commanded by a Wexford man named Tate, who called himself an American, and held a commission as general in the French army.

Mr. Mortimer, of Trehowel Farm, was one of those who had insisted that the frigates were King George's ships, and, like a good fellow, prepared an excellent supper for the officers. Perceiving his mistake in time, he escaped on horseback, carrying with him his money and papers ; and his maidservant, Anne George, secured the silver spoons by putting them in her pocket ; but the supper, a pipe of wine, and plenty of *cwrrw-da* were left behind. The Hiberno-Franco-American General Tate seems to have been instinctively attracted by this good cheer ; and so well contented was he with the

supper that he constituted Trehowel the headquarters of the French army of occupation. The sailors who came on shore with Tate looted an eight-day clock ; and as their kits were in need of replenishment, cut open the beds, turned out the feathers, and converted the ticking into duck-trousers. But although the supper was conceived in the most hospitable spirit, it proved insufficient for 1,400 men ; so when the General and his staff had taken the edge off their own appetites, they directed both rank and file to investigate the resources of the larders in the neighbourhood. The following is a list of the houses visited :

| | | | |
|-----------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Llannuner | Brestgarn | Lanverran | Llandridion |
| Treathro | Castell | Felindre | Rhosycawre |
| Tresinwen | Llanunda | Tregedduan | Finondridion |
| Carlem | Trefauwn | Trelimmin | Carnecoch |
| Talgare | Crimcoed | St. Nicholas | Cotts |
| Tanymuydd | Cillan | Trefasser | Trefwrgy |
| Trefiseg | Tresissillt vach | Trehelin | Bwlchyrhose |
| Tanbach | Penyrhiw | Pantyrig | Carnagowil |
| Trenewydd | Tresinwen | Penysgwarn | Stepin |

Llanwnda and St. Nicholas Church were also examined, and the Communion plate from the former looted. This, however, was eventually recovered. Wonderfully little mischief, and scarcely any violence was done : indeed, when we remember that more than half of the invading force were " the sweepings of the jails, convicts who bore the marks of chains on wrists and legs", their conduct leads us to suppose that the occupants of French prisons towards the end of the last century were an eminently respectable class of men. For instance, at a farm called Cotts, a poor woman who had recently been confined was abandoned by her cowardly husband. When the Frenchmen entered the house, in her despair she held up her baby in her arms, and implored mercy. As soon as they comprehended the situation, having soothed her fears as well as they could, they left her in peace.

Mr. Thomas of Mathry went to his relative's house

at Penrhew, which, to his astonishment, he found filled with plundering Frenchmen, who requisitioned his watch, silver knee-buckles, and money which he had secreted in his shoes and stockings, and then took him as a prisoner to Trehowel. Tate was exceedingly angry at the treatment Thomas had received, and requested him to point out the offenders. This the Welshman was afraid to do, so he was dismissed *minus* his watch and buckles.

The worst case was that of Mary Williams of Carlem. She, while running away, was first wounded with a gunshot, and then maltreated, probably by drunken men. However, even she, poor soul, did not make a bad bargain, for she received a pension of £40 *per annum*, which she was still enjoying when the narrative from which my story is taken was written, forty-five years after the invasion.

Near Carlem two Welshmen summoned two Frenchmen to surrender; but they showed fight, and one of the foreigners was killed; the other yielded, giving up his musket to his captors, with which one of them hit him over the head. He then drew his bayonet, killed them both, and escaped.

The Welsh altogether lost only these two men, and Mary Williams and a sailor were the only wounded. Three Frenchmen in all were killed (one of whom fell over the cliff), three were reported wounded, and two died either of wounds or disease. The plunder taken consisted chiefly of eatables. The invaders seem especially to have affected poultry; and tales used to be told of how they boiled geese in melted butter, and washed them down with huge draughts of port wine, large quantities of which were to be found in all the houses, as a Portuguese vessel had lately been wrecked, and the cargo stolen by the country folk.

After gorging goose and guzzling port wine all night, the invaders were scarcely in a condition to meet the force which had assembled to oppose them, though it was nothing more than a mob of rustics armed with

fowling-pieces, scythe-blades fixed on poles, and the like. The citizens of St. David's stripped the lead off their Cathedral to make bullets: a proceeding which vexed the righteous souls of Dean and Chapter, but does not appear to have inflicted any injury on the French.

Mr. Whitesides, a Liverpool contractor, who was engaged in the erection of the Smalls Lighthouse, raised the sailors of Solva. Five of these engaged five Frenchmen, one of whom they killed, two they wounded, and two ran away. One Welsh sailor was wounded in the foot, for which he received a pension. The field where this fight took place is called "French Park", and in it the foreigner was buried.

Lord Cawdor, who was at Stackpole, did not hear of the invasion until "the middle of Wednesday night, when he immediately set off; Lord Milford, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, having desired him to take command of the troops, being too infirm to do so himself", though he (Lord Milford) made his way to Fishguard with the rest. The troops consisted of the Castle-martin Yeomanry Cavalry, the Cardiganshire Militia, the Cardiff Militia (which was then stationed in Pembroke-shire), Colonel Knox of Llanstinan, and Major Ackland of Llannion, with their respective companies of fencible infantry; some sailors under Lieutenants Mearns and Perkins: in all, 750 men. It happened that with the other gentlemen who had assembled and offered their services, there was one Captain William Davies, a veteran who had seen service, having, indeed, fought at Bunker's Hill. Lord Cawdor had great confidence in his judgment, and requested him to draw up the troops so as to deceive the French as to their real number. This was most successfully managed. The ill-natured declare that the women in their high hats and red "whittles" assisted him considerably by their resemblance to regiments of the line.

At noon on Thursday both French and English were astounded to see the French frigates weigh anchor and

sail away. Whether Tate perceived that the whole affair had proved a fiasco, and signalled them to that effect, or whether the captains acted on their own responsibility, it is impossible to say. They took a course across the Channel. One of them struck on the Arklow Bank, and was taken in tow by the corvette. These two were eventually captured off Brest by the *St. Fiorenzo* frigate (Captain Sir H. B. Neale, Bart.) and the *La Nymphe* (Captain J. Cooke), who took them into Portsmouth, where the frigate was repaired and rechristened the "*Fisgard*", presumably the French pronunciation of Fishguard, and was until quite lately the receiving ship at Sheerness. The other frigate and the lugger managed to get safely into Brest.

The French force had occupied a strong position on a high rock just above the village of Llanwnda. The English prepared to assail this station on Thursday evening, but changing their plans, returned to Fishguard. At 10 P.M. two officers arrived in the town with a flag of truce, and inquired for Colonel Knox. A council of war was then called at The Royal Oak. Present, Lord Milford, Lord-Lieutenant, Lord Cawdor, Colonel Knox, Colonel Colby, Major Ackland, Colonel Dan. Vaughan, Colonel James, Colonel George Vaughan, the Governor of the Fishguard Fort, and other gentlemen. The French officers were then admitted, and offered to capitulate on condition that all the French should be sent back to Brest at the expense of the English Government. Colonel Knox, who appears to have been blessed with a vivid imagination, replied that the only terms which could be entertained were unconditional surrender; and that unless these were complied with by 2 o'clock on the following day, the French force would be attacked by 20,000 men; 10,000 of whom were then in Fishguard, and 10,000 more on the road. Impressed by this magnificent piece of bunkum, the French officers then produced the following letter:

"Cardigan Bay.

"5th Ventose, 5th Year of the Republic.

"SIR,—The circumstances under which the body of troops under my command were landed at this place render it unnecessary to attempt any military operations, as they would tend only to bloodshed and pillage. The officers of the whole corps have, therefore, intimated their desire of entering into a negotiation, upon principles of humanity, for a surrender. If you are influenced by similar considerations, you may signify the same to the bearer, and in the meantime hostilities shall cease. Health and respect.

"TATE, *Chef de Brigade.*"

The officers were informed that an answer should be returned to General Tate, but that they might inform him that his troops would be expected to parade for surrender the following afternoon. They were then blindfolded and conducted outside the town. At day-break on Thursday morning Major Ackland of Llanion carried the following ultimatum to Llanwnda :

"Fishguard. Feby 23.

"SIR,—The superiority of the force under my command, which is hourly increasing, must prevent my treating upon any other terms short of your surrendering your whole force prisoners of war. I enter fully into your wish of preventing an unnecessary effusion of blood, which your speedy surrender can alone prevent, and which will entitle you to that consideration it is ever the wish of British troops to show an enemy whose numbers are inferior. My Major will deliver you this letter, and I shall expect your determination by 10 o'clock, by your officer, whom I have furnished with an escort who will conduct him to me without molestation.

"I am, etc.,

CAWDOR.

"To the Officer commanding the French troops."

At noon the British force was drawn up in line on Windy Hill, within sight of the enemy's advanced posts, and was inspected by Colonel Colby. Lord Cawdor despatched his aide-de-camp, the Hon. Capt. Edwardes, with a flag of truce, which was carried by Mr. Millingchamp, one of the yeomen, Messrs. Williams of Llandegigge and Morgans of Abercastle accompanying them.

On reaching Trehowel they found 600 Frenchmen drawn up in line. Capt. Edwardes gave his message to Tate, which was to the effect that time was up; that if the enemy did not "open pans, shed priming, and march peaceably, they would forthwith be attacked by an overwhelming force."

The remainder of the Frenchmen were now assembled, and the ammunition and spare arms having been deposited in camp, the enemy, without colours, but with drums beating, marched to Goodwick, where they were received by the Cardigan Militia and Fishguard Fencibles, the Castlemartin Yeomanry having been told off to protect the Bridge. The French were ordered to pile arms, and were then marched into Haverfordwest, which place they reached at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning. 700 were put into St. Mary's Church, 500 into the old Town Hall, and the rest into the Storehouses. That day, twenty-one carts laden with arms arrived, and in the course of the week the ammunition and remainder of the arms were brought in, filling thirty-four more carts. The French soldiers were clad in old English uniforms which had been dyed a rusty brown; they still bore the regimental buttons; the belts, however, were black leather; and their head-gear was composed of old cavalry helmets. Their muskets were the ordinary weapon of the period, with flint locks; barrels 3 feet 7, whole length 4 feet 10, weight 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. There is a stand of these arms in Stackpole Court, and two of them, which Lord Cawdor has kindly presented to the Tenby Museum, can be examined in that place; where there is also a short sword taken from a non-commissioned officer (presented by H. Mathias, Esq.) On this latter weapon, on each side, are sun, moon, and stars, with the inscription "Cassagnard, Fourbisseur du Roy, Nantes." The king can scarcely have been Louis XVI, as the archaic spelling of "roi" seems to have disappeared before his time; anyhow, the republicans have done their best to obliterate the word with a punch. Thus ended the

great fiasco of the French invasion. What did it all mean? It has generally been considered that the destination of the force was Ireland, at that time in a state of disaffection bordering on rebellion; indeed, during the following year the Great Rebellion broke out, and the lives of 150,000 Irish and 20,000 English were sacrificed before it was suppressed.

But this idea proves to be erroneous, for among General Tate's papers were found the instructions he had received from General Hoche. From these it seems that the body which landed at Fishguard was called "*La Legion Seconde des Francs*", and that two other legions were to have simultaneously invaded the counties of Northumberland, Durham, and York; these latter, however, never put in an appearance. The primary object to be attained by the Second Legion was the destruction of Bristol and Liverpool. On reaching Severn Sea, should the former prove impracticable, then the legion was to land in Cardigan Bay, and march through Wales to Chester and Liverpool.

"The expedition under the command of Col. Tate has in view three principal objects. The first is, if possible, to raise an insurrection in the country. The second is to interrupt and embarrass the commerce of the enemy. The third is to prepare and facilitate the way for a descent, by distracting the attention of the English government."¹

There seems to have been a strong suspicion of disaffection among the Welsh. The French exaggerated its importance; but for all that there can be no doubt it did exist, for we find that subsequently "a respectable minister was taken down from his pulpit, his desk was ransacked, and his papers searched, with a view of discovering whether he carried on treasonable correspondence with disaffected persons". Certain farmers, too, were charged with treason, and committed for trial at the

¹ See pamphlet printed for J. Wright, 169, Piccadilly (1798), the text copied from attested transcripts of the original documents.

assizes, and a French officer detained to give evidence against them, but the judge ruled that a foreigner and common enemy was incapable of giving evidence in an English court of justice, and as no other witness was forthcoming they were discharged. That Welshmen were among the invaders seems certain.

James Bowen, who had been a farm servant at Trehowel for five years, and then tried and transported for horse stealing, was recognised by his fellow servants—this was the man who is said to have piloted the Frenchmen to Carreg Gwastad point.

Again, a respectable man, named Meyler, overheard two of the prisoners talking Welsh.

"Where do you come from", said he, "as you speak Welsh?"

"We come from the upper part of Pembrokeshire."

"Then how came you to be soldiers in the French army?"

"We have been taken prisoners in France, and were taken out with the other convicts."

"Then why don't you leave them?"

"Because we are afraid of being discovered and shot."

They then asked Meyler to apprise their friends of their whereabouts.

Mr. Bowen of Fynondrudion informed the writer of this paper that his grandfather fled from Fynondrudion with his family and servants for refuge to Wolf's Castle. After the capture of the French they went out on the roadside to see the prisoners go by. One of the maidservants recognised an acquaintance in the ranks, and the man called out—"Ie a thyna Catrin Trerhonw hefyd", Englished, "And there is Catherine of Trerhonw, too." The idea naturally occurs that these men were Bretons posing as Welsh, but that can scarcely have been the case. Granting that the Breton language would have been intelligible to Pembrokeshire folks, no prisoner of war in those rough and ready days would have dared to incur the charge of

treason by way of a practical joke. He would have run a great chance of being shot first, and identified afterwards. If the French and their Welsh recruits really relied on the disaffection of Pembrokeshire men, they were grievously disappointed; and so far from finding friends, met an enemy that was by no means disposed to err on the side of mercy, for they cut off the ears of the Frenchman who was killed by the Solva sailors, and bandied them about the country as trophies. Another unfortunate foreigner fell over the cliff and was killed. "A reverend gentleman" went down and cut off his finger, and kept it as a memorial of the invasion; the poor wretch's body was then buried on the shore, but in such a slovenly fashion, that it was soon washed up again and cast among the rocks, where it was left until it became a skeleton. This was carried off, bone by bone, by the curious. Such was the feeling of contemporaries. Readers of Fenton will notice that in a few years the Fishguardians had worked themselves up into a fever of loyalty and rage when attempts were made "to tarnish the lustre of this event, and involve a most loyal country in a charge of disaffection to government, by coupling it with a circumstance which then made a great noise, and was prosecuted with more rancour than sound policy."

This invasion of the French not only roused the patriotism of the neighbourhood but led to several false alarms. One night, soon afterwards, a Mr. John Roach of Lythir, near St. David's, heard boats near Y Gesial vawr, and rushing into St. David's announced another invasion. Mr. Arthur Richardson, the organist of the cathedral, at once set off for Haverford, which he reached in forty-five minutes (good going), and informed the Mayor of the impending danger. A meeting was called, and the necessity of putting all the prisoners of war to death in cold blood was seriously debated; fortunately the town council shirked the responsibility of such an atrocious proposition.

In this chronicle of an invasion, characterised on the

one side by hopeless incapacity, and on the other by treason, swagger, panic, and cruelty, it is pleasant to dwell on a single instance of wholesome kindly human nature.

Five hundred prisoners of war were confined in a building on Golden Hill, near Pembroke; and, as was the custom, they were allowed to eke out the very meagre allowance voted by government for their subsistence by the sale of toys, which they carved out of wood and bone. Two Pembroke lassies were employed in bringing them the odds and ends requisite for this work, and in carrying away refuse from the prison. These girls not having the law of nations or the high policy of Europe before their eyes, dared to fall in love with two of the Frenchmen, and formed a desperate resolve not only to rescue their lovers, but the whole of the prisoners in the same ward, one hundred in number. It was impossible to smuggle any tools into the prison, but a shin of horse beef seemed harmless even in the eyes of a Pembroke Cerberus. With the bone extracted from this delicacy the Frenchmen undermined the wall, the faithful girls carrying off the soil in their refuse buckets. When the subway was complete the lasses watched the hill until some vessel should arrive. At length a sloop came in loaded with a consignment of culm for Stackpole. That night the liberated men made their way down to the water, boarded the sloop, and bound the crew hand and foot, but unfortunately the vessel was high and dry, and it was found impossible to get her off. Alongside her there was a small yacht belonging to Lord Cawdor which they managed to launch. This, of course, would not take them all; but the two women and twenty-five men got on board, taking with them the compass, water casks, and provisions from the sloop.

In the morning there was a grand hue and cry. Dr. Mansell, who was a leading man in Pembroke, posted handbills over the whole country, offering 500 guineas for the recovery of these two traitorous women, alive

or dead. But in a few days the stern of the yacht and other wreckage being picked up, the patriotic party were satisfied that the vengeance of Heaven had overtaken the traitors. They were, however, mistaken, for the Frenchmen captured a sloop laden with corn, and, abandoning the yacht, compelled the crew to carry them to France. When they were safe, it is pleasant to read that the commissary and the engineer married the girls; during the short peace, the engineer and his wife returned to Pembroke and told their story, they then went to Merthyr, and obtained employment in the mines, but on the renewal of hostilities went back to France, where it is to be hoped they lived very happily ever afterwards.

E. LAWS.

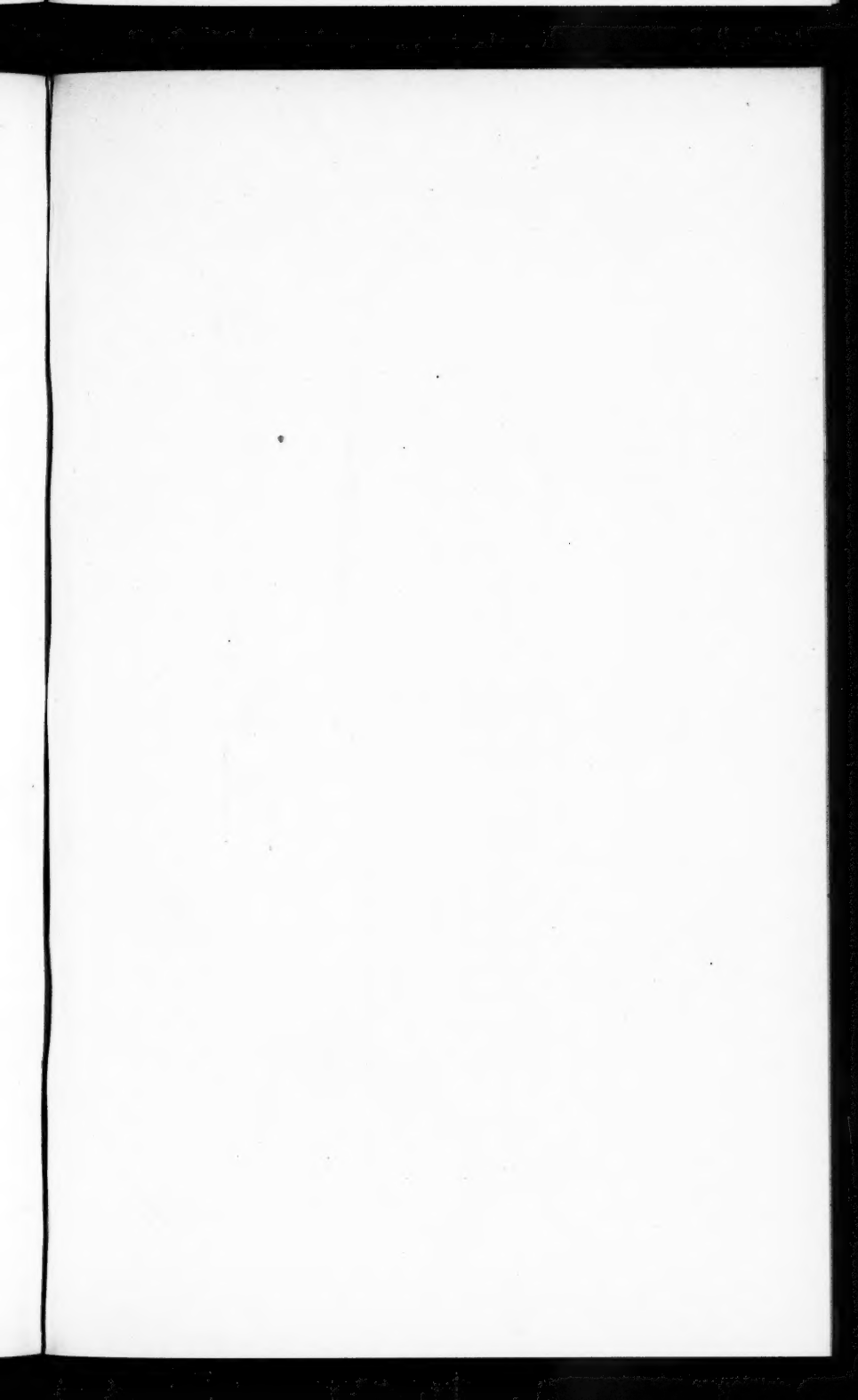
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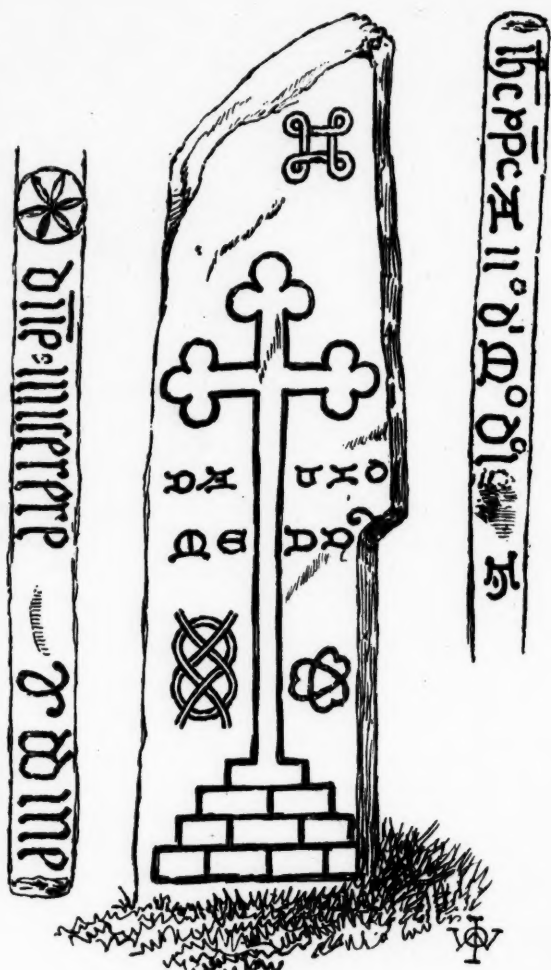
Note.—The authorities for this paper are :—

1st. "An Authentic Account of the Invasion by the French Troops (under the command of General Tate) on Carrig Gwasted point, near Fishguard, Wednesday, the 22nd day of February 1797, and their surrender to the forces of His Britannic Majesty, on Goodwick Sands, on Friday, the 24th of February; likewise some occurrences connected therewith. Never before published. Haverfordwest: Joseph Potter, printer, High Street, 1842." Its author, H. L. ap Gwilym, dedicates it to Major Bowling, the only surviving officer of the Castlemartin Yeomanry Cavalry, who was present at the surrender of the French troops on Goodwick Sands; and Peter Davies, innkeeper, and Owen Griffiths, schoolmaster, who served in the Fishguard Fencibles under Col. Knox, sign as having examined the account and found it correct.

2nd. A letter from the first Earl of Cawdor to the editor of the *Times*, dated December 27th, 1859.

3rd. A letter from G. Massy, Esq., Lech, to the editor of the *Times*, dated December 21st, 1859, in





CROSS, FISHGUARD CHURCHYARD.

1 in. scale.

which he largely quotes from "an old writing in his possession written at the time."

4th. From a letter written at the time by John Parry, and published in the *Haverfordwest and Milford-Haven Telegraph*, July 7th, 1875; and, finally—

A pamphlet printed for J. Wright, 169, Piccadilly, in 1798; and *Chambers' Journal* of January 14, 1860, both of which are quoted in *Bye-gones* of July 1883.

SEPULCHRAL STONE IN THE CHURCHYARD OF FISHGUARD.

IN the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1856 (p. 72), the late Rev. H. L. Jones, alluding to the rebuilding of the church of Fishguard, which was then taking place, took occasion to mention that there were one or two window-heads in the old church which were worth preserving as well as the font. The latter is now placed within the new church, on the north side of the east end of the nave,—a position where the ceremony of baptism can be perceived from the western gallery, much frequented, and close to the large bath for immersion, at the entrance to the short chancel. He thus proceeds:

"The incised slab now standing in the churchyard, which will be illustrated in our pages on a future occasion, should be surrounded with a fence or removed to the interior of the new church." (*Op. cit.*, p. 364.) In the Report of the Haverfordwest Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association, in August 1864, it is stated that rubbings and a drawing of this stone were exhibited by the Rev. W. Rowlands. No further notice of the stone has hitherto appeared, and the stone itself still stands erect in the churchyard, not far from the north-west angle of the church, amongst the other numerous memorials of the dead in that cemetery. Rubbings of the stone were also forwarded to me by the Rev. H. L. Jones; but they remained in my portfolio until I had an opportunity of examining the

monument itself, as the inscriptions presented considerable difficulty in their interpretation. This was afforded by the Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association at Fishguard last August, and I now forward a drawing of the stone and its inscriptions.

The stone stands 5 feet out of the earth, and is 18 inches wide, and nearly 6 inches thick. The top is obliquely truncated, and the lower half of one edge has been cut away for the depth of nearly 2 inches; this gives an irregular shape to the otherwise oblong surface of the monument, the western face of which is ornamented in a remarkable manner, which, with the inscriptions, give an apparent contradiction to the supposed dates of the different parts. The centre of the stone is occupied with a Latin cross, 45 inches high, formed of two incised outlines, the bottom resting on a basement of four steps. The top and each of the two arms of the cross terminate in three rounded lobes. In the upper angle of the stone is a square ornament formed of double incised lines, which are continued at the angles in rounded lobes, so as to give the idea of a continuous pattern. In the lower part of the stone, on the left side, is a pretty, knotted pattern formed of two interlaced cords with free ends; whilst on the right side is a very unusual ornament formed of three hearts conjoined, so as to form a triquetrous design, the outlines of which are single.

Below the arms of the cross are the two lines of the inscription, in capital letters of the thirteenth or fourteenth century, of a peculiar shape, the ends of the top and bottom cross-strokes being elongated and knobbed, the two lines reading

DAUID
MEDD'

All the D's and the other letters in the top line have the top and bottom strokes elongated and curved. The A has the first stroke very oblique, and the top angle tipped with a cross-stroke. The M at the beginning of the second line is of the rounded form, with a central

upright stroke and a curved bottom stroke ; and the **ε** is of the rounded, uncial shape. The **ι** in the upper line has the top and bottom strokes so much elongated as to be easily mistaken for **x**. Above the end of the second line there is a curved stroke such as is usually employed in mediæval manuscripts for "us", which would possibly be intended for the name "Meddus" or "Meadows". Such is, at all events, the only explanation I can suggest of this very clear mark.

The long, straight edge of the stone is inscribed throughout its whole length, commencing at the top with a six-rayed star within a circle formed of single incised lines, and followed by the words "dñe miserere" in tall, minuscule, Gothic letters, 4 inches high. Then follows a plain space of 8 inches, succeeded by a curiously shaped letter like an **o** with two curved lines arising from the top of it. Then two minuscule Gothic **dd**'s conjoined ; the second downstroke of the first forming the first stroke of the second ; and terminating with the word "me". The curious, o-shaped letter has much perplexed most archæologists ; but I am inclined to adopt the suggestion made to me by the Rev. W. Macray of the Bodleian Library, that it is really intended for the ordinary contraction of "ou" in Greek manuscripts of the middle ages ; just as the two conjoined **dd**'s represent the ordinary Greek mode of contraction of the word "David". So that we thus obtain the exclamation given in St. Matthew's Gospel, xv, 22 : "Miserere me, Κύριε, ἐνὲ Δαβὶδ." It will be noticed in support of this suggestion that the Christian name of the deceased was also David.

The southern edge of the stone commences with the contracted form of the name of the Saviour, as usual in mediæval manuscripts, "ihc xpc", followed by "An° d' m°d'r" ; and the single letter **h**, as a Gothic capital, in the curved part of the edge formed by the narrowing of the side. This would apparently give "Anno Domini m°d°r..." as the date of the inscription : a date too

recent, by two hundred years, for the form of the letters of the inscription on the face of the monument, whilst the interlaced ornaments on the west face of the stone would indicate a still earlier Norman period.

It must in conclusion be observed that the east face of the stone is entirely plain.

I. O. WESTWOOD.

HISTORICAL MSS. COMMISSION.

(Continued from p. 248.)

1641, Feb. 1. Copy [signed by H. Elsynge] of the order by the House of Commons that Sir W. Brereton should write to the Mayor of Chester to send the examinations of suspected persons staid at Chester.

1641, Feb. 2. Receipt by Capt. John Boys for £132 6s. from the Mayor and two aldermen of Chester.

1641, Feb. 8, Covent Garden. Tho. Smithe to the Mayor of Chester. As the citizens feel aggrieved by the intention of their apprentices to go for Ireland as soldiers, he puts the Mayor in mind, that by statute four justices may compel an apprentice to serve his time. He and Franc. Gamull attended the Lord-Lieutenant yesterday, who promised them that it should not be so (*i.e.*, that apprentices should not be taken).

1641, Feby. 21, Covent Garden. Tho. Smithe to the Mayor of Chester. Encloses copy of order of House of Commons, so that now, having an order of either House, the Mayor and the Sheriff may (notwithstanding any Habeas Corpus) convey prisoners who may be stayed at Chester from Sheriff to Sheriff. Will obtain an order that no soldiers shall have arms delivered until they are ready to be shipped. "Those members of our House that have the protestation are not put to take it again." Thinks the Mayor may, like his predecessors, use his discretion in conniving at slaughtering and eating of flesh when fish and white meat are scarce, especially at this time, considering the great confluence of soldiers and others to Chester.

1641, Feb. 4 and 9, and 10, and 16, and 18, Puddington; Feb. 18, no place; Feb. 20, New Key. Seven letters of these dates, by Sir Richard Grenville to the Mayor of Chester, about supplies to men and ships being transported to Ireland; and an account (signed by Grenville) of £100 received by him from the

Mayor to pay for provisions for four horse troops to be transported from Chester to Dublin.

1641, Feb. 22, York House. A (Earl of) Northumberland, Lord High Admiral, to the Mayor of Chester. The Mayor having given a pass to one Connell, servant to the Recorder of Dublin, notwithstanding the Mayor knew he was a Papist, the Earl warns him to be cautious how he gives passes to Papists, as an ill construction may be made thereof.

1641, Feb. 26. Copy of letter by Thomas Cowper, Mayor of Chester, to the Earl of Northumberland, explaining the circumstances under which he granted the pass to the servant of Mr. John Byssie, the Recorder of Dublin.

1641, March 2. Receipt signed by Edward Dymocke, Lieutenant to Capt. Biddulph (by order of Parliament, and direction of Sir W. Brereton, M.P.), for £60 : 4 : 8 paid by the Mayor and Aldermen of Chester for pay due to Dymocke and others. Attached is a copy of the order of the House of Commons, dated 16 Feb. 1641.

1641, March 7. Receipt for £12 paid by the Mayor and Aldermen of Chester for transportation from Liverpool to Dublin of twenty horse, part of Capt. Vaughan's troop.

1641, March 8. Similar receipt for £14 8s. for twenty-four horses of Capt. Vaughan's troop.

1641, March 17. Similar receipt for £21 12s. for thirty-six horses of Capt. Vaughan's troop.

1641, March 8. Indorsed copy of a letter sent to my Lord Lieutenant, 12 March, 1641. The writer (the Mayor) defends himself from the charge of inhospitality to the soldiers at Chester.

1642, March 26. Copy of a letter by Thomas Cowper, Mayor of Chester, to Sir Thomas Smithe and Mr. Francis Gamul. Refers to an order of the House of Commons, made 9 Sept. 1641, for removing scandalous pictures from churches. He says that he believes the order has been observed in all the churches in Chester, except the Cathedral, where he is informed there are several scandalous pictures. Mr. Bispham, the Sub-Dean, to whom he sent a message on the subject, said that he could not move without the Dean and the rest of his brethren. Encloses the Sub-Dean's letter, and asks that it, and if necessary the writer's letter, may be laid before the House.

1641, Feb. 19. Copy of a letter by the Mayor of Chester to Sir Thomas Smythe and Mr. Thomas Gane, requesting them to get the House of Commons to say whether they mean the Protestation to be tendered to such as had already taken it; and to move the House that inasmuch as they had no provision of her-rings or other fish to furnish the city for that Lent season, the

House would grant him power to appoint six butchers out of the city, or otherwise out of the county, to slaughter and kill victual towards the maintenance of the citizens and others that might in that season be billeted in the city.

1641, March 24, Chester. Copy of a letter by the Mayor of Chester to Sir Thomas Smythe and Mr. Francis Gamull, sending a list of all such as have taken the Protestation within the city of Chester; none, to their knowledge, having refused.

1642, July 2. H. Rigby to the Mayor of Chester, advising him to look after a prisoner in the Northgate, charged with having stolen a mare, because he had "an art to dissolve anie boltes laid on him."

N. d. Copy of petition to the Right Honourable Court of Parliament, of the nobility, knights, gentry, and freeholders of the County Palatine of Chester, whose names are subscribed. (The names are not copied. The petition is in favour of episcopal government in the Church.)

N. d. Copy of a petition intended to have been presented to His Majesty for the fortification of Chester.

1648, Feb. 23, Goldsmiths' Hall. The Committee for compounding with delinquents to the Committee and Sequestrators for the County of Chester. Robert Tatton of Wilhenshaw, county Chester, has submitted to a fine, and paid and secured the same according to order. They are to forbear all further proceedings in the sequestration of the estate of the said R. Tatton. If further estate is discovered, the same is to be sequestered until compounded for. Directions concerning the estate. The particulars of Tatton's estate.

1688, Dec. 19, Chester Castle. The Earl of Derby to the Duke of Ormonde. Sends enclosed the desire of the gentlemen who were officers in that garrison to have laid down their arms on sight of the King's letter to Lord Feversham....He continues the restraint, being all Roman Catholics, until he receives directions. Their case is hard; he does not hear of any in their circumstances being detained. Has written to Lord Churchill much to the same purpose. Asks favour for Sir Edward Byron, who has just come in.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS.

From "The Antiquary", Sept. 1883, p. 130.

SIR,—A writer in the *North Wales Chronicle* says "The following has been found in Rhiwia Farm, Aber, near the other milestone. It was erected to commemorate the two Emperors, Lucius Septimus Severus and Marcus Aurelius Antonius, ACCVI." Is there a local secretary for Carnarvonshire? If there is, why has he not forwarded this intelligence to the Rev. R. Trevor Owen of Llangedwyn, Oswestry, the General Secretary for North Wales, so that further inquiry might be made about what appears to be a discovery of great interest.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

B. L. E.

SIR,—The following brief notice may be acceptable to some of our younger friends, and more particularly to such as were so cordially entertained at the Castle during the late meeting of the Society at Fishguard.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

AMICUS.

"Newport, called also in Welsh 'Trefdraeth', and in Latin 'Novum Burgum', is situated at the mouth of the river Nevern, in the county of Pembroke, and is the principal town of the Barony of Kemes, this latter being a feudal tenure of a most peculiar character, the last and only Lordship Marcher now in the kingdom.

"The feudal Barony of Kemes is co-extensive with the modern hundred of that name, and embraces within its limits twenty-five parishes, is divided into several manors and lordships, and measures in circumference some sixty miles.

"Kemes was erected into a Lordship Marcher by Martin de Tours, one of the principal companions in arms of William the Conqueror, who obtained it by conquest from the Welsh. Martin and his descendants, the Lords of Kemes, sat in Parliament for several generations as Peers of the Realm by tenure, the same as the Lords Berkeley and Arundel; and also by writs of summons in the reigns of Henry III, Edward I, II, and III.

"These noblemen enjoyed several peculiar privileges as Lords Marchers, of which a few are still exercised by their descendant and representative, Sir Martine Owen Moubray Lloyd of Bronwydd, the twenty-fourth Lord of the Barony of Kemes, who still holds his Baronial Courts, and yearly exercises the unique privilege of appointing the Mayor of Newport. They also enjoyed the privilege

of giving the silver harp as a prize at the Eisteddfodau or meetings of the Bards, and in their absence the Abbots of Saint Dogmaels presided.

"Robert, eldest son of Martin de Tours, founded the Abbey of Saint Dogmaels near Cardigan, which he endowed with lands; and his son William, as Lord Marcher, granted a charter of incorporation to the Burgesses of Newport, which is still in force and recognised by the Courts of Westminster.

"Immediately behind the town of Newport rises the lofty and picturesque mountain of Carn Ingli, called also Mons Angelorum, in reference to a tradition that a Saint of the fourth century—Saint Brynach, who resided there, was favoured by a visitation of Angels.

"As an illustration how old customs are perpetuated through the lapse of centuries, it may be mentioned that in one of the parishes within this Barony, that of White Church, the game of chess was extensively played by the labouring classes down to the last century, having learnt it, no doubt, from the Norman invaders of the country.

"There still exist the remains of the ancient castle of Newport, consisting of a tower, quite entire, and late repairs and additions have been made to render this hoary witness of antiquity habitable.

"The castle was first erected by Martin de Tours, and partially rebuilt by William Martin in the reign of Edward I.

"Immediately under the Castle stands the tower of the Old Church, the advowson of which is in the gift of the Lord of the Barony."

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING

WAS HELD AT

FISHGUARD

ON

MONDAY, AUGUST 13TH, 1883,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

PRESIDENT.

C. E. G. PHILIPPS, Esq., Picton Castle.

The arrangements were under the management of the following

LOCAL COMMITTEE.

HUGH LLWYD HARRIES, Esq., Cefnhydre, CHAIRMAN.

HUGH OWEN, Esq., Goodwick, VICE-CHAIRMAN.

The Right Hon. Lord Kensington,
M.P.

W. Davies, Esq., M.P.

The Dean and Chapter of St. David's

J. B. Bowen, Esq., Llwyngwair

J. Worthington, Esq., Glynymel

Rev. W. Rowlands, Vicarage, Fish-
guard

Miss Schaw-Protheroe, Brynteg

Miss Bowen, Cotham, Newport

Rev. J. C. Mortimer, Court

D. Williams, Esq., Drim

Colonel Owen, Rosebush

W. Williams, Esq., Drim

C. Matthias, Esq., Lamphey Court

The Archdeacon of St. David's

Rev. A. M. Mathew, Stonehall

Capt. Edwardes, Sealyham

Capt. Edwardes, Tyrhos

Rev. P. Phelps, Ambleston Vicarage

Rev. T. Johns, Manorowen

Rev. J. Bowen, St. Lawrence

W. P. Williams, Esq., Trehowel

F. Lloyd Philipps, Esq., Penty Park

John Owen, Esq., Surgeon, Brynymor

J. James, Esq., Trehewydd

W. James, Esq., Trehewydd

H. J. Thomas, Esq., Lochturffin

Theo. Thomas, Esq., Trehale

J. Marychurch, Esq., Longhouse

Rev. J. Lewis, Llanrhian Vicarage

Dr. Williams, Trearched

Rev. D. L. Jones, Mathry Vicarage

Rev. D. Morgan, Rectory, St. Nicholas

Rev. Arthur H. Richardson, St. Dog-
well's Vicarage

Rev. J. Williams, Dinas Rectory

Rev. E. Jones, Newport Rectory

Dr. Havard, Newport

Rev. Mr. Morris, Independent Minister

Capt. Richardson, Fishguard

G. V. Bowen, Esq., Fynondrudion

J. C. Davies, Esq., Railway House

W. Bennett, Esq., Castle Hill

Rev. Rees Williams, Whitechurch Vi-
carage

Morgan Owen, Esq., Brynymor

Hugh Mortimer, Esq., Tower Hill

Mr. W. Vaughan, Fishguard

Capt. Williams, Fishguard

Capt. Titus Evans, Fishguard

Mr. Perkins, Hendrewen

J. Perkins, Esq., Priskilly Forest
 J. W. Quilter, Esq., Fishguard
 Herbert Worthington, Esq., Glynymel
 W. D. Wathen, Esq., Fishguard
 Rev. Mr. Davies, Llangloffan
 Rev. Jas. Symmonds, Fishguard
 Rev. D. Symmonds, Fishguard
 Rev. B. Thomas, Letterston
 Hugh Davies, Esq., Tower Hill

Capt. Bowen, Goodwick
 Mr. J. Perkins, Blaenwern
 Rev. T. Walters, Maenclochog Rectory
 Mr. Thomas Harries, Trellan
 J. Harries, Esq., Glangymor, Dinas
 Rev. J. Tomba, Burton Rectory
 Rev. T. Mathias, Henry's Mote Rectory

Local Treasurer.

J. W. Quilter, Esq., London and Provincial Bank.

Curator of Museum.

Morgan Owen, Esq.

Local Secretaries.

Rev. D. O. James, Letterston Rectory.

Rev. J. Lloyd Jones, Fishguard.

REPORT OF MEETING.

MONDAY, AUGUST 13TH.

THE General Committee met at the Temperance Hall at 7.15 P.M., to receive and discuss the Report of the past year. The Rev. E. L. Barnwell objected to one part of it.

At 8 P.M. a public meeting was held. Professor Babington commenced the proceedings by reading a letter in which the outgoing President, H. R. Sandbach, Esq., of Hafodunos, expressed his regret at being unable to attend the Meeting. He then requested the President-Elect to take the chair.

Mr. C. E. G. Philipps, on assuming the chair, said that in the first place he must thank the members for the honour of having so kindly re-elected him as President. In 1880 they had met in a part of Pembrokeshire where a Welsh-speaking Wales surrounds a very England in language, thought, and tradition. Those who had come that day from Haverfordwest had travelled but a few miles before they had crossed the border-line where this "England beyond Wales" ceased. And as was the contrast of race and language, so would they find a contrast in the objects which would demand their attention from those in South Pembrokeshire and Castle Martin. They would not be occupied in visiting, day after day, magnificent ruins that told of past days of feudal splendour; but they would see one great Castle rich in memories of a mighty past, where the lords of Cemmaes held state little less than regal, and not only had the command of, and led their own tenants to war, but likewise presided over courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction. Their visit to the cromlech of Pentre Evan, unequalled in Wales, might, per-

haps, once more raise the question how stones of such colossal size as would puzzle even the engineers of the present day to move, had been brought together. It was one of the largest existing cromlechs, and was included in the "Act for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments." Many churches dissimilar from the Flemish-towered churches of Castle Martin would be visited, and the week would very fitly close with the inspection of that grand old Cathedral to which many a pilgrimage of the learned and great had been directed. They were specially fortunate in having for their guide the venerable Dean, who loved St. David's so dearly, and who had so carefully presided over the restoration of that ancient church.

On the conclusion of his address, the President called on Mr. G. E. Robinson to read the Report of the Society for the past year.

REPORT.

"It was with some misgivings as to the capacity of the town of Fishguard to accommodate the members of our Association, that your Committee were induced to acquiesce in its selection as the place in which to hold the Thirty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Society. Of its fitness in an archæologic sense there was never a doubt, but to most of us Fishguard—or Fiseguard, as an eminent historian thinks the more correct reading—and its vicinity were a *terra incognita*. Placed upon the western confines of the country, and from its geographic and somewhat isolated position difficult of access, it has not hitherto received attention commensurate with its merits; an attention which it is assuredly both the duty and the pleasure of our Association to render to all parts of that Principality they claim as peculiarly their own. The cordial manner of our reception, and the numerous and influential local committee formed to receive us and aid in our researches, are sufficient evidence that the selection is a good one, and your Committee desire to congratulate your members on their assembling for the fourth time in this most interesting and hospitable county of Pembroke, and under auspices so favourable.

"They venture confidently to anticipate their meeting here will be the means of eliciting further information concerning those megalithic remains which are so peculiarly abundant in this district, and it is hoped the researches and deliberations of the Association may in some measure determine what are the true origin and purpose of these ancient monuments.¹

"The first duty of your committee is to direct attention to those changes in the official staff of the Association which have taken place since our last autumnal meeting, and to lay before the

¹ The words "they venture", etc., to "monuments", were in Committee objected to by Mr. Barnwell, as the question alluded to had been determined forty or fifty years ago in the opinion of all the antiquaries of Europe. He proposed that they should be omitted; but no member seconded him. He therefore claims that his protest should be recorded.

members the names of those gentlemen who have been selected to fill the vacancies thus created. The foremost of these changes is the resignation of the presidential chair by Mr. Sandbach, and the election of his successor, Mr. Philipps of Picton Castle, who, for the second time, places the Association under a great obligation for his kindness in acting as President. Your Committee would suggest that in the course of the present Meeting a special vote of thanks be passed to Mr. Sandbach, the outgoing President, for his courteous and energetic exertions to render the meeting at Llanrwst a successful one. How well he succeeded, those who were present will not soon forget.

"The retiring members of the Committee are the Rev. Hugh Pritchard, Arthur Gore, Esq., and W. Trevor Parkins, Esq., and your Committee recommend the re-election of these gentlemen. A further vacancy occurs in the Committee through the death of the late Prebendary Davies; and, in accordance with Rule 4, it is competent for any member of the Association to nominate a candidate either to fill this vacancy or to vary the election of the gentlemen before named. The election will take place at the final evening meeting.

"Your Committee recommend that the name of the Right Hon. Lord Tredegar be added to the list of the patrons of the Society. They also recommend the following appointments of Local Secretaries be made in the respective counties, to fill vacancies caused by retirement:—In Glamorganshire, Chas. Wilkins, Esq., *vice* Rev. John Griffiths, Merthyr; in Pembrokeshire, E. Laws, Esq., Tenby; in Carmarthenshire, Rev. C. Childlow, Cayo, *vice* Rev. Aaron Roberts; in Anglesea, Mr. Lloyd Griffith, Bangor, in place of the late Rev. W. Wynn Williams, many years Local Secretary for the Island; in Carnarvonshire, H. Barker, Esq.; in Merioneth, R. H. Wood, Esq., F.S.A.; in Flintshire, Rev. M. H. Lee. The names of the following noble men and gentlemen will come before you for confirmation of election at the final evening meeting:—South Wales: the Right Hon. Lord Tredegar; the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Llandaff; Mrs. Thomas, Ysguborwen, Aberdare; Morton Thomas, Esq., Coity, Brecon; Alfred Chas. Jones, Esq., Trafalgar House, Swansea; the Library, Lampeter College; Morris T. Hancock, Esq., Quay Street, Carmarthen; Wm. Bisset, Esq., Clive Road, Penarth, Cardiff. North Wales: General Blake, Bryn Gwalia, Denbighshire; S. Dew, Esq., Llanerchymedd, Anglesea; Rev. Llewellyn Nicholas, Flint; Rev. D. Edwards, Cefn Rectory, St. Asaph. Elsewhere: the University of Toronto; Owen Roberts, Esq., York Terrace, London; Miss Bevan, Hay Castle.

"While your Committee congratulates the Association upon the satisfactory increase in the list of members, they cannot refrain from saying there is room for considerable improvement in the regularity with which the subscriptions of a large number of the members are paid. The subject of arrears has been an old-standing complaint of your executive; and it must be repeated with emphasis, in the hope that amendment will follow. It ought to be widely known that

laxity in this respect hampers the progress of the Society, and greatly impairs its usefulness.

"Your Committee desire to tender the very cordial thanks of the Association to those gentlemen who have contributed articles for publication in its Journal during the past year. The nature and value of these contributions will commend them to all archæologists. In an especial degree are the thanks of the Association due to Mr. G. T. Clark for his contribution towards the history of the earlier Lords of Glamorgan, issued to our subscribers as a supplemental volume for the current year, half the cost of publication being borne by Mr. Clark himself. Of the historic value of the work it is impossible to speak too highly. The thanks of the Association are also due to Mr. R. W. Banks for defraying the cost of the illustration which accompanies his account of the Charters of Brecon Priory. Your Committee suggest also a special vote of thanks to R. H. Wood, Esq., F.S.A., for presenting to the Association the impressions of the admirable likeness of Mr. Matthew Holbeche Bloxam, accompanying the short biographic notice of that learned and valued member of our Society.

"Your Committee can also point with satisfaction to another work as issued under the auspices of this Society, *Y Cwlla Cyfarwydd*, or the Journal of Peter Roberts, together with the Notebook of Thomas Rowlands. Both of them have been carefully edited by the Rev. Canon Thomas, the learned historian of the diocese of St. Asaph, and the thanks of the Association are due to him for his judicious and successful labours.

"Satisfactory in some respects as this retrospect of the work effected by, or under the auspices of, the Society must be, it is to the older and more tried members it is almost exclusively indebted. Contributions to the pages of the Journal from younger members of the Association are conspicuous by their absence. From whatever cause this apathy on their part arises, it is fraught with serious injury to the Society in the present, and if persisted in will bring about its eventual extinguishment. In a Society such as ours, dependent exclusively upon the voluntary efforts of but a few of its members, it is essentially necessary, as the ranks of the older ones become thinned from retirement, or other cause, that younger men should step forward to fill the blank. The field is ample; there yet remain great numbers of unrestored and most interesting churches, castles, monastic and domestic buildings, besides the numerous earth-works and other similar monuments, all worthy of careful and exact examination and illustration. And your General and Editorial Committee invite the serious attention of all who are interested in the well-being of this Society, to carefully consider this subject during the present meeting, with a view to the devising of some scheme for reaching the sympathies and enlisting the active co-operation of a succession of its younger members.

"It is with feelings of profound regret your Committee have to record the demise of two of our old and most valued members and

contributors, in the persons of the Rev. W. Wynn Williams and the Rev. Prebendary Davies. To the former, the Isle of Anglesea and the county of Carnarvon, as well as this Association, owe a lasting debt of gratitude for the series of able papers from his pen that enriched the earlier volumes of our Journal. The loss of the latter comes home to many of us, who remember the invariable courtesy and kindness which marked the expression of his opinions upon all occasions."

The Very Rev. the Dean of St. David's moved the adoption of the Report. On his way there that day, with a relative, he had been shown two very fine Ogham stones which had never been described. He had no doubt that during the present meeting they would find objects of very great interest, such as would help towards forming material for a supplement to Professor Westwood's most valuable work on the Sculptured Stones of Wales. It would give him great pleasure to see the members of the Association once more at St. David's.

Professor Westwood, in seconding the motion, said there were some things to which he would have thought it necessary to call attention, had they not been mentioned in the Report. One thing he thought that especially required mention was the want of contributions from the younger members of the Association.

The report was then adopted.

Professor Babington moved a vote of thanks to the President for his address; and the motion was seconded by the Ven. Archdeacon of St. David's, who thought it was an excellent thing that people should take a pride in the works of their ancestors. Professor Babington put the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Secretary for South Wales, Mr. G. E. Robinson, then announced the particulars of the next day's arrangements, and the meeting separated.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14TH.

The first halt was at the Church of Letterston, which takes its name from Lettard, one of the followers of the Lords of Cemmaes, a member of which family granted the church to the Commandery of Slebech. The present church was built two years ago, and consists of nave, chancel, and a western porch.

The so-called effigy of St. Leotard, whose name is not in the list of British Saints, is that of a female of the latter part of the fourteenth century or of the early part of the fifteenth. The figure has suffered much from rough treatment, but sufficient details are left to fix its date. In Fenton's time it was within the altar rails, but this probably was not its original position. When the church was rebuilt it was placed near the font, where it now is, but it will probably be removed to a more suitable position during the course of the present

improvement being carried out. During the rebuilding the very curious piscina was transferred to the porch, but will be replaced in its proper position when funds are supplied. About £300 are required to complete the good work. What gives an especial interest to this piscina is the cross issuing which surmounts it, the stem and arms of which are, in heraldic phrase, *ragulé*. No similar one is known to exist. The chalice with the paten cover is Elizabethan, and is inscribed "Poculum Ecclesie de Leterstoun." At a short distance of about a mile is a place called "Heneglwys", probably an earlier site of the church; and near it "Dolychwareu", "the field of sports",—one of which, according to local tradition, was a race to Trefgarn and back, a distance of seven miles. Nearer to the church is the earthwork called the Castell, a circular space of about twelve yards in diameter, protected by a rampart of earth thrown up from the encircling ditch.

The next place visited was a farm-house called Trefgarn Fach. Here the members examined a stone, described by Mr. J. R. Allen, in *Arch. Cambrensis*, vol. vii, 4th series, pp. 54, 55, and Professor Rhys, *Lectures on Welsh Philology*, p. 295. There are two inscriptions, one in debased Latin characters, and the other in Oghams. Near Trefgarn Fach is a humble farm-house still retaining portions of a superior building, the windows of which have chamfered mouldings. Owen Glyndwr is reported to have either been born or at one time resided here. We believe there is no authority for such a statement.

Spittal, once a hospice belonging to the Knights Commanders of Slebech, to whom it was granted, together with Rudbaxton Church, by Alexander Rudebac, another of the Norman retainers, shows but little evidence of its former importance. A small enclosure within walls about ten feet high, now used for farmyard purposes, with a few indications of other walls, some of which were pulled down about fourteen years ago to build the adjoining house, is all that now remains of the hospice. The church, however, has more of interest; near its south porch stands the inscribed stone, described and illustrated by the Rev. H. L. Jones, *Arch. Camb.*, 1861, p. 302. Professor Rhys, in his *Lectures on Welsh Philology*, p. 406, gives the inscription as "Euali Fili Dencui Cuni-ovende Mater Ejus". Internally, the nave and chancel are divided by a narrow pointed arch, which has on either side a hagioscope. The turret of the Sanctus bell marks the junction externally. The western gable has a turret with two bells. A recess in the north wall of the chancel seems to have once contained a tomb. The chalice, which here likewise is Elizabethan, has the name omitted. The font is noticeable as a specimen of the type which appears to be the most prevalent in the district, namely a square top with cushion sides, supported by a round pillar standing on a square base. The church of New Moat, St. Nicholas, has much of interest, but appears to be little cared for. In form it is a double parallelogram with a good Pembrokeshire tower. The chancel,

embellished with a good deal of stucco and colour, is of the last century, and filled with monuments of the Scourfields of the Moat; it has also a marble altar slab. From its being called the Scourfield Chapel, and being shut off from the nave by iron gates, it is not improbable that the chancel may have been in the north aisle. At present this part of the church is a sort of lumber-room where the disused bells are stored, and in it are the steps by which the Scourfield Vault is entered. The north wall retains one of the small loop windows, and between two of the arches of the nave there is still a niche for an image. The font is similar to that at Spittal, but smaller.

At Castle Henry, or rather Castle Hendre, the church was rebuilt in 1778, but upon the old foundations. It comprises a chancel, nave, and south transept. In the older foundation wall of the transept are the remains of an arch; and on the south side of the same is inserted a stone ten feet in length, which may have been a Maenhir. Nearly opposite to it is the base of a churchyard cross. The font is a trapezium, supported by a low round pillar. The chalice has the inscription, "Poculum de Ecclesie HARRYSMOT", and the date-mark of 1574. On its cover is the same date.

On the return journey the members passed quickly through the Roman station of "Ad Vicesimum", and drew up for a short halt at Carn Twrne, a remarkable outcrop of rock, some portions of which appear to have been used for circles and cyttian, and some for fences. In historic times the place has been famous as the spot on which the three Lords of Cemmaes, Dewisland, and Dangleddau used to meet to decide questions bearing on their mutual jurisdiction, a purpose that meets with its parallel in Bwlch y Tri Arglwyddi, where the Lords of Mawddwy, Cyfeiliog, and Estimaner used to meet for a like object.

At the evening meeting, after Professor Babington had given an account of the day's proceedings, Mr. Edward Laws read a paper on the "Landing of the French at Fishguard in 1797", which appears in the Journal. The President read the original instructions given by General Hoche to General Tate for his guidance in the conduct of the expedition. Mr. Barnwell added the story of the present Lord Cawdor's grandfather visiting the French prisoners in Porchester Castle, and how some of those who were kept on scanty fare took his horse and eat it, leaving him only the saddle and bridle.

Mr. Barnwell was then called upon by the President to speak on the subject of Cromlechs, with special reference to the grand specimen to be visited the next day at Pentre Evan. After a short discussion as to their use, in which Mr. Robinson, Mr. Laws, Mr. Drinkwater, and Canon D. R. Thomas, joined, the Secretary announced the programme for the morrow."

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15TH.

The first halt was made this morning, in a drenching downpour, at the little church of Llanychllwydog. The church has lately been rebuilt, and has a chancel, nave, and south porch, so that we miss the curious features of the older church with its south chapel, the broad passage connecting it with the chancel and the stone altar at its junction with the nave, as it appears in the engraving in the *Journal* for the year 1865, p. 182. Only two sculptured stones are mentioned in the account given by the Rev. H. Longueville Jones, as "nearly buried in the growing soil, and commonly said to have reference to the Saint's grave—one of them bearing a cross cut in low relief, and of a design not hitherto observed in Wales." There are, however, three other stones, and the character of the crosses is different in each case. In one, the arms and stem are composed of ribbed lines; in another, the limbs form crosslets; in a third, they terminate in the T, and the fourth, with this termination, has a circle at its intersection.

At Pontfaen also there have been great changes for the better as compared with its roofless condition in 1859. Here there has been no change in the construction, only a renovation, and the chapel on the north side still remains with its wide passage, giving access to the chancel. In the engraving given by the Rev. H. Longueville Jones in the volume for 1865, p. 179, two stone altars are represented as standing—one against the east wall of the chapel, and the other, as at Llanychllwydog, at its junction with the nave; whilst a third slab is shown standing against the passage wall, which he also considers to have been an altar slab. This is of very rough character, and now forms the sill of the entrance door. In the churchyard there are two stones, both of which are engraved in the *Lapidarium Walliæ*, plate lvii, figs. 3 and 4, and in *Arch. Camb.*, vol. vii, 3rd Series, p. 212. The longer one, however, which is there represented as in a leaning position, has completely fallen down, and now lies almost hidden in the grass. It is to be hoped that steps will be taken to re-erect the stone. The other stone does duty as a gate-post at the entrance of the churchyard.

A very pleasant drive along the upper valleys of the Gwaen and the Nevern brought the members to Llwngwair, where Mr. J. B. Bowen most hospitably entertained them, as he had done twenty-four years before, when the Association met at Cardigan.

The church of Nevern, which has recently been judiciously restored, is cruciform, with short transepts, that on the north forming a vestry; and over that on the south, which has a groined roof, and over the outside buttress a cross, a long, low priest's chamber. There are recesses both north and south of the chancel. The general character of the church is Late Transitional. In the churchyard

is the great cross, which is only surpassed by that at Carew and Maen Achwyfan, near Newmarket, in Flintshire. The height, from the surface of the ground to the top of the shaft, is 10 feet. The shaft is formed of a squared block of stone, the top narrowed obliquely on the west face. The north and south sides are not quite so wide as the east and west faces. The letters of the inscriptions agree with the letters in the Gospels of St. Chad, Mac Regol, Lindsarne, and in Irish MSS. On the other sides of the shaft is a series of compartments, each containing a differently arranged interlaced ribbon or other patterns. It is described in Professor Westwood's *Lapidarium Walliæ*, and by the same author in the volume of the *Arch. Camb. Journal* for 1860, p. 47.

On the old road (now partially cut off by a hedge), on the north side of the church, is the cross cut in the face of the rock, with a kneeling-place hollowed out below it. This is given from a drawing by Mr. Blight in the *Arch. Camb.* for 1873, p. 373. This road was on the direct route from Holywell, in Flintshire, and also, as stated, from Strata Florida.

The magnificent cromlech at Pentre Evan, which, when visited by the Association in 1859, admitted three persons on horseback under its capstone, stands on the moorland to the east of Carn Ingli, about six miles from the sea. The capstone, which is 8 feet from the ground, and is poised on three of the uprights, measures, in extreme length, 16 feet 9 inches; in average width about 8 feet; and in thickness, 2 feet 8 inches; its approximate weight is from ten to twelve tons. It has been described by Owen, the Pembrokeshire historian, by Fenton, the late Sir Gardner Wilkinson in the *Collectanea* of the British Archæological Association, and by Mr. Barnwell.

The church of Newport, well restored in 1880, consists of chancel, nave with wide north and south transepts, and a western tower. In Buck's view of the Castle, the church is represented as having a south aisle both to the nave and chancel; but as the external walls follow the same lines, this must have been a difference in the construction rather than in the ground-plan. Under the tower stands a tombstone of the fourteenth century. A foliated cross with the head alone appears. The inscription reads thus: CES: ANE: GIT: ICI: DEV: DEL: ALME: EIT: MERCIÉ. The stoup has an ogee arch, the font is a good specimen of the well known Pembrokeshire form.

The Castle was next visited, which, after passing through many vicissitudes, remains still in the possession of a descendant of its founder, William, son of Martin de Tours, who built it at a spot then and still by the Welsh called Trefdraeth. Its owners continued to exercise, as lords of Cemmaes, independent authority until the time of Henry VIII, when such rights were finally abolished, save that Sir Martine Lloyd still continues to exercise the peculiar privilege of appointing the mayor,—a privilege still reserved to him notwithstanding the recent Unreformed Corporations' Act. Of its destruction we have no historical record; but probably it shared the



THE NEVERN ROCK CROSS.



fate of other castles during the Commonwealth. Of the ruins, the principal feature is a thirteenth century tower, rising from a square basement into a circular form, and surmounted by a polygonal story of later date. In the south-east angle are the remains of a large round tower rising from a square base. On the north side of this tower, and adjacent to it, is a vaulted chamber with a central pier of early Decorated character, from which spring eight ribs terminating in as many pilasters on the sides and corners of the chamber. A long day's work and the pressure of time prevented a proper examination of the ground-plan; but it is hoped that at some future time a full and connected account will be printed in the Journal. It only remains here to acknowledge the welcome with which Sir Henry and Lady Beecher received the members of the Association.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16TH.

BEFORE starting on this day's excursion, several of the members went to examine the stone in Fishguard Churchyard, an account of which, by Professor Westwood, is given at p. 325 of this volume. At ten o'clock a start was made for Goodwic and the Hill of Penrhiw, which, as well as the whole of the promontory of Pencaer, abounds in cromlechs and stone remains. In one place three cromlechs in a line direct north and south stand at a short distance from each other. The first of these, locally called "Carreg Samson", has its capstone, 12 ft. 9 in. in length, by 11 ft. in breadth, and an average thickness of 2 ft.; the supporting stones have been displaced, but the line of the enclosing circle is distinct enough. The same remark will apply to numbers two and three. In the second case, the supporting stones, six and seven feet in length, have given way; the capstone is 12 ft. by 8 ft., with an average thickness of 12 inches. Close to these is a well defined circle, divided by a line through the centre, and approached by a passage which pointed towards a low tumulus. Owing, however, to the great quantity of stones scattered about in all directions, and the luxurious growth of the fern, but little could be made out in the time allowed. Similar remains were passed, in the now enclosed portion of the hill, on the way to the very fine remains which give its name to the field as Parc y Cromlech, near Penrhiw farm-house. This cromlech partakes more of the nature of a very large cistvaen than any of the others, as the capstone, which averages 13 ft. by 7 ft., and lies east and west, rests upon supports laid lengthwise, and not upright; that on the south side being 10 ft. long, and 3 ft. 6 in. above the ground. At an angle of the cross roads, on the way to Llanwnda, stands a stone with an inscribed cross, one of four that existed within memory. On the north-west slope of the Garn, just above the village of Llanwnda, are the remains of another cromlech, which however has slipped considerably out of position. It has, indeed, been asserted that the

stone is simply a slab of rock which has slipped down to its present position, but the discovery, some years ago, of an urn and bones beneath it must settle the question. Fenton speaks of it as such, and seems to have had no doubt as to its nature.

Llanwnda Church is cruciform, the transepts being widened into chantry chapels; that on the north side is stone vaulted. The stairs to the rood-loft exist, as also the corbels in the walls by which it was supported. A stone seat runs round the west end. The porch has a squint. The font is rude and of the local type—a square bason supported by a round pillar standing on a square base. At the junction of the nave and chancel is the small belfry for the Sanctus bell, similar to the one at Spittal. The chancel walls, lately rebuilt, have several early crosses built up into them which were found in the foundations. The chalice and paten have each of them the same maker's initials, but the date mark is different. Both were looted by the French on their memorable landing, and when offered for sale, were identified by the inscription on the chalice, *POCULUM ECCLESIE DE LANWMDA*, and restored to the churchwardens. On the way from the village, at Pont Eglwys, there is a stone with a cross inscribed on it, which now forms one of the supporters of the bridge.

At the farm-house of Llanwnwr, a number of graves dug in the surface of the rock were seen in the yard, and a small one was opened for the occasion. They were not more than a foot in depth; and some of them were said to have contained ashes as well as bones. A sculptured stone, now serving as a gate-post, was found near it, and in the dingle, a little below the house, the remains of a quern.

On the summit of Garn Vawr is a remarkable stone fortress, similar in character to, though not so extensive as, those on Treceiri and Penmaenmawr. On the north, south, and west, the sides of the hill are steep and difficult of access, and on the west it also overhangs precipitous rocks. On the east and more accessible side it is defended by two strong walls of loose stones. Here and there, and notably at the outer entrance on the western slope, may be seen the remains of loose and wide jointed primitive masonry. Close to the inner walls of the camp proper, is plainly seen a range of stone circles, the remains of huts.

Passing thence rapidly by the moated earthwork of Castell Poeth, where some years ago a number of urns were unearched, the members next examined, at the village of St. Nicholas, the stone with the following inscription: *TUNCETACEUX SORDAARIHICIA CIT.*¹ The church consists of chancel and nave, with a vaulted chapel on the south side, connected with the chancel by one of the Pembrokeshire passages or enlarged squints reaching to the ground. The font is of the local type. The west end is original, and has a remarkably massive buttress.

¹ Rhys, *Lectures on Welsh Philology*, p. 406; Fenton's *Pembrokeshire*, p. 23.

The cromlech at Trellys, although not so large as some of the others that were seen this day, stands on the brow of a hill to the south of the village. The capstone is 7 ft. 6 in. in length, by 6 ft. 3 in. in breadth, with an average thickness of 1 ft. 9 in. Two of the supporting stones are 5 ft. 5 in. and 6 ft. respectively in height. On the way home the members halted to examine the great oval earthwork at Hendre Wen. Its diameter taken lengthwise is 80 yards, and across 80 yards. The circumference measured along the top of the vallum is 240 yards. The external dyke is deep and wide, and for the most part still perfect. The surrounding ground level and unbroken.

At the evening meeting the President, in opening the proceedings, corrected a statement in his inaugural address by saying he was glad to find that Sir Marteine Lloyd still retained his privilege, as Lord Marcher, of appointing the Mayor of Newport. He then called on Professor Babington to give a *résumé* of the day's proceedings.

The Rev. D. H. Davies of Cenarth read a paper on the earthworks of the parish of Llanon.

The Rev. E. L. Barnwell proposed, and Mr. H. W. Lloyd seconded, a vote of thanks to the Local Committee, and especially to Mr. H. Llwyd Harries, the Chairman.

A vote of thanks was also given to the Curators and contributors to the Museum.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17.

The first halt to-day was made at Longhouse, to inspect the cromlech mentioned by Fenton, the capstone of which has six supports, is 18 ft. long, 9 ft. 8 ins. wide, and 4 ft. 6 ins. at the thickest part. Fenton's measurements are, 16 ft. to 18 ft. in length. A section of the company went to explore an ancient work which Fenton thought was a summer camp of the Romans. A difference of opinion exists on that point; but none can exist as to the beauty of the small bay below, terminated by Strumble Head. Members were received at Longhouse by Mr. Marychurch with ample hospitality. This house was formerly a temporary residence of the Bishop, and according to Fenton Bishop Tully lived there entirely.

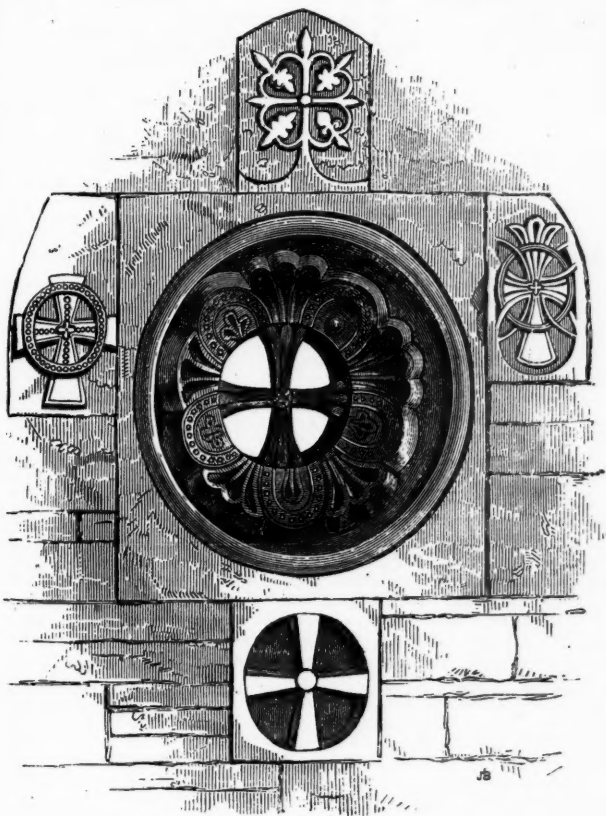
When the President had returned thanks to Mr. Marychurch for his courteous reception, a start was made for St. David's. The Cathedral was first examined under the guidance of the Very Rev. the Dean. The nave, generally assigned to Bishop Peter de Leia (1176-90), consists of six bays. With the exception of the westernmost bay, which is narrower than the rest, all the arches of the main arcades are rounded, the piers being alternately round and octagonal, with shafts attached. The timber ceiling is said to have been erected during the treasurership of Owen Pole (1472-1509). It is of Irish oak,—a wood that is said to be free from rot. It re-

places an earlier one which was groined, but had become decayed, according to Fenton. A massive Decorated rood-screen separates the nave from the choir. A vaulted passage of two bays leads through the centre of the screen into the choir. On the south side of the western bay are two compartments containing tombs. In the one adjoining the entrance is the recumbent effigy, on a high tomb, of a priest in eucharistic vestments. The shoes are pointed, and the feet rest against a lion. The compartment beyond this contains a high tomb bearing the recumbent effigy of a bishop who is represented as wearing the *mitra pretiosa*. Along the south side of the tomb are seen statuettes in relief. The compartment on the north side contains also the recumbent effigy of a priest. The ritual choir occupies the space beneath the central tower and half the bay beyond it. The presbytery takes the remaining half of the bay and three bays eastward. Of the four main arches of the tower, the western is circular; the other three, constructed after the fall of the tower in 1220, are pointed. The stalls, the work of Bishop Tully, are twenty-eight in number. The Sovereign is entitled to a stall in the choir. The east end of the presbytery has been restored to the form it presented after the rebuilding of 1220, with the exception that the lower tier of three windows is closed up. On a brass beneath the central window is the inscription, "In honorem Dei, et in memoriam Gulielmi Lucy S.T.P., hujus Ecclesiæ Cathedralis regnante Carolo Secundo præclari Episcopi, pietate adductus, dat dedicat Johannes Lucy per multos annos Hampton Lucy Rector. A.D. 1871." In the third bay from the east, on the south side of the presbytery, are effigies of two bishops side by side. The one on the north is of dark marble, and commemorative of Bishop Anselm. He is represented with a moustache and short, curled beard, vested in eucharistic garments, and wears a mitre; the right hand on the breast, downwards; the pastoral staff with the crook, which has Early English foliage, and is turned outwards, well defined. Southward of this is another recumbent effigy, on a stone coffin, of a bishop similarly vested; the remains of the pastoral staff, partly enveloped in a veil, are much mutilated. In the middle of the presbytery is the altar-tomb of Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, and father of Henry VII. In the west wall of Bishop Vaughan's Chapel, immediately at the back of the high altar, is a recess in which are placed five crosses; a larger one in the centre surrounded by four smaller ones. They were discovered in 1866, and are described by the Rev. E. L. Barnwell (*Arch. Camb.*, 1867, p. 68). The illustration here given gives a correct idea of this singular group of openings, giving a view of the series at the altar. In the Lady Chapel, built during the episcopate of Bishop Martyn, are triple sedilia, Decorated insertions, and two tomb-recesses of the same date.

To the north of the Cathedral are the remains of the chapel, with a sacristy at the south-east angle, of the College of St. Mary, founded by Bishop Adam Houghton.

On the right bank of the Alan, opposite the Cathedral, are the

ruins of the Episcopal Palace, the work of Bishop Gower. It is impossible to convey any notion of the beauty and details of this magnificent specimen of a bishop's palace, unique, as such, in these islands. The late Mr. C. Norris published, in the early part of this



Crosses in Bishop Vaughan's Chapel, St. David's.

century, in an oblong quarto, elaborate engravings of these ruins ; a book easily procured, and at a very moderate price.

After partaking of the Dean's hospitality, the members returned to Fishguard. There was no evening meeting.

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Baron and his heirs, of his L'dship or Manor of Denbigh, from three weeks to three weeks annually, upon reasonable and lawfull summons.

"And rendering yearly to the s'd Earl and his assigns, for the prem'es in Bodryghwyn, £o 5s. 3^d., and for the rest of the lands in Maesegwig, 6d., payable half yearly at the Feasts of St. Philip and Jacob and St. Michael, or within 15 days after.

"Indors. Claus. Cancellar. Domina reginae infrascript'."

"10 March 1573, 15 Eliz.—Deed Poll. Ambrose Earl of Warwick, Baron Lesley, Knight of the most hon'ble Order of the Garter, Master of her Majesty's Ordnance, and Chief Butler of England, and the Lady Ann, Countess of Warwick, his wife.

"The s'd Earl and Countess, for divers consid's, covenant with their tenant, Harry ap David ap John, his h'rs, ex'ters, adm'r's, and ass', that the s'd Earl and Countess have not at any time theretofore made or granted, nor at any time after, during the lives of the longer liver of them, will make any grant, alienation, lease, or demise, to any person or persons, of any messuages, iniles, lands, tenem'ts, or heredit's, which the s'd Harry did or doth hold of the lord of the manor and lordship of Dyffren Cloyd and Ruthin, as of the s'd lordship or manor.

"Covenant that the s'd Harry ap David ap John, his h'rs, ex'ters, adm'r's, and ass's, shall quietly enjoy the prem'es (except such as he holds for terme of years) during the lives of the s'd Earl and Countess, and the longest liver of them, and such as are held for term of years, during the residue of ye term, if ye Earl and Countess, or either of them, so long live.

"Yeilding (sic) and paying such yearly rents and services as are due and accustomed to be paid for the prem'es, without interruption of any person claiming under them, the heirs male of the body of the Earl excepted."

"20 March, 30 Q. Eliz., 1588.—Ind're between the Countess of Warwick, Sr Wm. Russell, Knt., and Arthur Atye, Esq., of one part, and Edwd. Lloyd, Esq., of the other part. The Countess and Sir Wm. and Arthur let to farm to Edwd. Lloyd—

"All that one mill in the township of Keidio, in the commot of Dogvillin, in the county of Denbigh, called Mill Vaghes, in the tenure of s'd Edwd. Lloyd, and one acre of land with the app's thereto belonging (the woods and underwoods excepted), to hold from Mich'ass last past for 18 years.

"Paying to the Countess or to such person as the reversion shall belong, 26s. yearly; and at the death or surrender of every tenant, one of his best cattels, or in want of cattle, one of his best goods, for a heriot, according to the use and custom of the s'd Manor of Dyffrin Cloyde.

"Conven' to pay the rent and do all manner of suit and court and other dutys, suit, and service, as well in time of war as otherwise, as has been used within the L'dship or Mannor of Dyffrin Cloyde. And within 4 years to plant 20 oaks, ashes, or elms, in the Outring, 20 yards asunder, and maintain that No. during the term."

Eschequer, Treasury of the Receipt. County Bags, Wales. Bag of Miscellanea, No. 5. Chirk, No. 4.

Valuation of the Lordship of Chirk, 12-13 Henry VII (A.D. 1496-7).

[Dominium] de Chirk.

Declaratio tam Valoris Dominii ibidem quam reprisarum ejusdem a vigilia Sancti Michaelis Archangeli anno xij^{mo} Regis Henrici Septimi usque eandem vigiliam Sancti Michaelis tunc proximo sequentem anno predicti Regis xiiij^{mo} pro anno integro.

Chirk Villa.

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Reditus assisus ibidem hoc anno | . xxijs. viij ^d . |
| Tolletum ibidem eodem anno | . vj ^{li} . |
| Perquisita Curie ibidem dicto anno | . ijs. ij ^d . |

vij^{li}. vs. xd.

Istlanth.

| | |
|---|---|
| Reditus assisus ibidem hoc anno | . xiiij ^{li} . xvij ^s . vij ^d . ob. q. |
| Firma terr' dominie' ibidem | . lxvs. ij ^d . |
| Firma herbagii parvi parci ibidem | . xiijs. iiij ^d . |
| Molendinum de Trevour Issa | . viijs. iiij ^d . |
| Molendinum de Crostith' | . xxijs. iiij ^d . |
| Molendinum de Chirk | . xls. |
| Molendinum fullonicum de Chirk predicta | . Nihil, quia ad terram prostratum. |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Domus Capella | . vs. |
| Divers' Custum' super tenentes ibidem | . lxjs. vd. |

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Exitus terr' et ten' nuper Ricardi Trevour causa utlagarie sue in manus Domini existentium causa predicta | . xixs. vjd. ob. |
|---|------------------|

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Perquisita Curie ibidem hoc anno | . xljs. iiij ^d . |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|

xxvij^{li}. xvjs. vd. q.

Glyn Ringild'.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Reditus assisus cum consuetud' ibidem | . xxj ^{li} . xxiij ^d . ob. di. q. |
| Molendinum de Glyn Vaure | . lxxvijs. iiij ^d . |
| Molendinum de Crogen | . xs. |
| Capella de Chirke | . xiijs. iiij ^d . |
| Reditus advocar' ibidem | . viijs. iiij ^d . |
| Kilth' Ringild' | . vjs. viij ^d . |
| Perquisita Curie ibidem | . xs. jd. |

xxvij^{li}. viijs. viij^d. ob. di. q.

Llangollen.

| | | |
|---|-------|---|
| Reditus assisus cum consuetud' hoc anno | . . . | . £19 12 11 ³ / ₄ |
| Molendinum de Llangollen' hoc anno | . . . | . 1 12 0 |
| Molendinum de Glyn' Vaghan eodem anno | . . . | . 1 18 0 |
| Molendinum fullonicum ibidem | . . . | . 0 11 8 |
| Capella ibidem eodem anno | . . . | . 0 8 4 |
| Consuetud' voc' Kilgh Ringild' | . . . | . 0 10 0 |
| Perquisita Curie | . . . | . 3 1 8 |

27 14 7³/₄

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|---|--|---------|
| Reditus assisus cum consuetud' ibidem . . . | | 25 16 7 |
| Advocar' ibidem hoc anno . . . | | 0 5 4 |
| Perquisita Curie eodem anno . . . | | 2 13 11 |

28 14 10

| Kenlleth' Ring'. | | |
|--|--|---------|
| Reditus assisus ibidem cum diversis custumis . . . | | 15 3 4½ |
| Molendinum de Llanarmon . . . | | 0 11 0 |
| Molendinum de Tregerioke . . . | | 1 1 0 |
| Kilghe Ringilde hoc anno . . . | | 0 4 0 |
| Perquisita Curie ibidem eodem anno . . . | | 2 10 11 |

19 12 3½

| Carreghoua. | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--------|
| Reditus assisus ibidem . . . | | 6 9 0 |
| Molendinum ibidem eodem anno . . . | | 1 6 8 |
| Advocar' ibidem . . . | | 0 3 4 |
| Prat' ibidem . . . | | 0 6 8 |
| Perquisita Curie ibidem . . . | | 0 16 8 |

9 2 4

| Moughnaunte Præpositura. | | |
|--|--|--------|
| Tolletum et molendinum ibidem hoc anno in appnamento . . . | | 3 4 3 |
| (Tamen in ann' præceden' solebat reddere 8℥. 2s.) | | |
| Perquisita Curie ibidem . . . | | 0 11 2 |

3 15 5

| Kenllegh' Præpositura. | | |
|---|--|--------|
| Annualis redditus ibidem hoc anno . . . | | 0 4 0 |
| Tolletum ibidem . . . | | 1 13 4 |
| Molendinum de Bodelegh . . . | | 2 0 0 |
| Advocar' ibidem . . . | | 0 1 8 |
| Perquisita Curie . . . | | 0 0 10 |

3 19 10

| Moughnaunte Foresta. | | |
|-----------------------------|--|-------|
| Firma ibidem hoc anno . . . | | 2 5 4 |

| Llangollen Foresta voc' Comcath'. | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|-------|
| Firma ibidem hoc anno . . . | | 4 6 8 |

| Istlanth' Foresta. | | |
|--------------------|--|-------|
| Firma ibidem . . . | | 0 6 8 |

| Glyn Carreghnaunte Foresta. | | |
|-----------------------------|--|-------|
| Firma ibidem . . . | | 1 6 8 |

| Kynllegh' Foresta. | | |
|--------------------|--|--------|
| Firma ibidem . . . | | 2 5 10 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| Summa totalis valoris Domini predicti in redditibus et firmis hoc anno . . . | 153 11 10½ |
| Item de Cur' ibidem eodem anno . . . | 12 8 8 |

166 0 6½
Inde

| Feoda et vadia. | | £ s. d. |
|---|-----------|---------|
| In feodo Edwardi Pikeryng Militis Senescalli Curie ibidem per annum ut in compotis precedentibus | | 10 0 0 |
| Et eidem Edwardo Constabulario Castri de Chirke per annum ut in compotis preceden' | | 5 0 0 |
| Et residuum restrictum per Dominum Regem. | | |
| Et Johanni Edwardes Receptori ibidem ut in compotis preceden' per annum | | 5 0 0 |
| Et Ricardo Grenewey Auditori ibidem similiter ut in compotis preceden' per annum | | 5 0 0 |
| Et Roberto Irelande locumtenenti Senescalli Curie ibidem per an' | | 2 0 0 |
| Et Thomæ Irelande Clerico Curie ibidem per annum | | 1 10 0 |
| Et Willelmo Gruffith Ballivo Itineranti ibidem per annum | | 0 10 0 |
| Et Thomæ Straunge Custodi Portæ Castri ibidem per annum | | 3 0 10 |
| Et Johanni Holande parcario nigri parci per annum | | 3 0 10 |
| Et Nicholao Pulforde parcario parci subtus Castrum per annum | | 2 0 0 |
| Et clericis compotorum pro scriptura Rotulorum Compotorum ibidem per annum | | 1 6 8 |
| Summa | | 38 8 4 |
| Custus necessari cum forinsecis. | | |
| Et in pergamento encausto tam pro scriptura Rotulorum compoto- rum quam Rotulis Curie superscribendis in computis preceden' | | 0 10 0 |
| Et in expensis Audit' Rec' et omnium officiariorum ibidem exist- tentium tempore Auditus hoc anno | | 2 12 9 |
| Et solum diversis personis prosternentibus ramos (9s. 8d.) arbo- rum et huss' pro sustentatione ferarum in yeme infra parcos ibidem unacum reparac' (2s.) pinfeld' Domini Regis ibidem hoc anno | | 0 11 8 |
| Summa | | 3 14 5 |
| Reparationes Molendinorum. | | |
| Et in diversis custibus factis super reparationem Molendinorum de Chirk (41s. 10d.) Moughnaunte (4l. 4s. 8d.) et Carreghoua (4l. 19s. 4d.) hoc anno | | 11 5 10 |
| Summa | | 11 5 10 |
| Custus Castri de Chirk. | | |
| Et in consimilibus custibus et expensis factis super reparationem domorum Castri et extra hoc anno | | 4 8 10 |
| Summa | | 4 8 10 |
| Summa feodorum vadium ac aliarum reprisarum | | 57 17 5 |
| Et restant | 108 3 1½ | |
| Item debentur prefato Domino Regi de arr' anni prox' preceden' | 47 5 5 | |
| | 155 8 6½ | |
| | De quibus | |
| Deducuntur de arr' de redditu Johannis Trevour ¹ inclus' infra Parcum subtus Castrum de Chirk de anno xj ^{mo} Regis prædicti et constat quod ita sit | 0 7 6 | |
| Item in allocatione de parte firmæ Hoell' ap Morres Gough' | | |

¹ John Trevor Hên of Brynkinallt. See Dwnn's *Heraldic Visitations of Wales*, ii, p. 328.

| | | | |
|--|---|-----------|-------|
| Firmar' Forestæ de Kenlegh' eo quod minus super ipsum | £ | s. | d. |
| oneratur in compoto suo de anno prox' præceden' prout patet | | | |
| per examinat' dimissionum firmarum super compotum hujus | | | |
| anni, eaque de causa allocatur, ut justum est | | 1 | 3 0 |
| Item in consimilibus alloc' de tot denar' pendentibus super | | | |
| Ricardum Grenewey Audit' Domini Regis ibidem per ipsum | | | |
| Rec' nomine feodi sui pro med' anni de dicto anno prox' præ- | | | |
| ceden' per præfatum Dominum Regem eidem Ricardo per | | | |
| billam sub signo manuali dicti Domini Regis signatum prout | | | |
| in declaratione dominiorum de Bromfelde & Yale hujus anni | | | |
| plenius annotat' | | 3 | 3 4 |
| Summa | | 4 | 13 10 |
| Et reman' | | 150 | 14 8½ |
| | | De quibus | |

Liberacio denar' ad Coffr' Domini Regis.

| | | | |
|---|--|-----------------|-------|
| Liberantur ad Receptam Coffr' Domini Regis per manus Johannis | | | |
| Edwardes Receptoris ibidem de parte Receptæ suæ supradictæ | | | |
| per billam factam apud Grenewich' xvj'mo die Marcij anno | | | |
| xiiij'mo Regis Henr' prædicti per man' Johannis Heron' sub | | | |
| signeto et signo manuali suo super compotum liberat' ac inter | | | |
| memoranda compoti Rec' hujus anni reman' | | 60 | 8 9 |
| Et restant | | 90 | 5 11½ |
| | | Unde Super—Arr. | |

| | | | |
|---|--|----|-------|
| Anno xj'.—Ievan ap Gruff' ap Hoell' Ringildum de Monghnaunte | | | |
| Ringildr' anno xj' Regis Henrici vij' | | 3 | 18 0 |
| Howell' ap Morres Gough' Ringildum de Kynlleth, Ringildr' | | | |
| dicto anno xj' Regis prædicti | | 3 | 10 2 |
| Meredith' ap Howell' occupat' officii Pengreor et Kays eodem | | | |
| anno xj' Regis supradicti | | 3 | 1 8 |
| quos clamat habere pro feodo suo prout habuit tempore | | | |
| Willelmi Stanley. | | | |
| Summa | | 10 | 9 9 |
| Anno xij'.—Mad' ap Gruff' ap Res et David ap Eign' Ballivos | | | |
| ville de Chirk anno xij' Regis Henr' vij' | | 0 | 5 10 |
| Meredith' ap Gruff' ap Atha et Hoell ap Lli' Ring' de Istlanth' | | | |
| dicto anno xij' Regis prædicti | | 1 | 17 7½ |
| Ievan ap Gruff' ap Ithell' et Meredith ap Ievan ap Ithell' | | | |
| Ringildos de Glyn' prædicto anno xij' Regis supradicti | | 2 | 5 2½ |
| Ievan ap Eden' ap Eign' & Dd' ap Jor' ap Atkyn' Ringildos de | | | |
| Llangollen' eodem anno xij' | | 1 | 15 4½ |
| David ap Res de fine suo dicto anno xij' Regis prædicti | | 0 | 13 4 |
| Johannem ap William et Mauricium ap Ievan ap Hoell' Ringildos | | | |
| ibidem prædicto anno xij' Regis supradicti | | 7 | 19 7½ |
| Meredith' ap Howell' occupat' officii Pengreor et Kays eodem | | | |
| anno xij' Regis prædicti | | 3 | 1 8 |
| quos clamat habere ut supra. | | | |
| Howell ap Morres Gough' Ringildum de Kynlleth' Ringildr' dicto | | | |
| anno xij' Regis prædicti | | 3 | 10 2 |
| Meredith ap Howell appruat' molendini de Carreghoua prædicto | | | |
| anno xij' Regis supradicti | | 0 | 6 8 |
| Summa | | 21 | 15 6½ |

| | |
|--|----------|
| Anno xiiij'.—Hoell ap Roberte appruatorem tolleti de Chirk hoc anno xiiij' Regis Henr' vij' | 2 s. d. |
| David ap Eign' et Johannem ap David ap Jollyn' Ballivos ville de Chirke prædicta hoc anno xiiij' Regis prædicti | 2 6 4 |
| Nicholaum Pulford' firmar' parvi Parci de Chirk' hoc anno xiiij' Regis supradicti | 0 10 10 |
| Howell' ap Thomas Firmarium molendini de Chirk dicto anno xiiij' Regis prædicti | 0 13 4 |
| David ap Edward Lli' ap Ievan ap Eden' Ring' de Istlanth' eodem anno xiiij' | 2 0 0 |
| Lli' Vaghan et Mered' ap Ievan ap Gruff' Ringildos de Glyn' prædicto anno xiiij' Regis prædicti | 4 4 1½ |
| Gruff' ap Eign' et Mad' ap Ievan ap Ithell' Ringildos de Llan-gollen' dicto anno xiiij' Regis supradicti | 4 7 8½ |
| Will'm ap Mathewe Ringildum de Moughnaunte Ringildr' eodem anno xiiij' Regis prædicti | 5 1 11½ |
| Meredith ap Howell' occupat' officii Pengreor et Kays dicto anno xiiij' Regis supradicti | 6 14 10½ |
| quos clamat causa quæ supra. | 3 1 8 |
| Mered' ap Hoell' appruat' molendini de Carreghoua hoc anno xiiij' Regis prædicti | 1 6 8 |
| Gutty'n' ap Jollyn' Ringildum de Carreghoua eodem anno xiiij' Regis supradicti | 2 19 8 |
| David ap Mathewe appruatorem præposituræ de Moughnaunte dicto anno xiiij' | 1 8 9 |
| Johannem ap William Firmarium molendini de Bodelegh' eodem anno xiiij' | 1 0 0 |
| Howell' ap Morres Gough' Firmarium de Kynlleth' præpositura dicto anno xiiij' Regis prædicti | 0 9 9 |
| Ievan ap Ho' ap Jollyn' firmarium forestæ de Moughnaunte eodem anno xiiij' Regis supradicti | 0 12 0 |
| Ievan Gough' ap Atha Wodward' Forestæ de Llangollen' voc' Comcath' dicto anno xiiij' Regis prædicti | 1 3 4 |
| Edwardum Pikeryng Militem de denar' per ipsum rec' de onere prædicti Ievan Gough' ap Atha (4l.) Will'i ap Mathewe (4l.) et Gruff' ap Eign' (4os.) pro parte feodi sui Const' Castri de Chirk pro hoc anno et anno prox' præceden' utroque anno Cs. | 10 0 0 |
| Howell' ap Roberte Wodwardum Forestæ de Istlanth dicto anno xiiij' Regis supradicti | 0 6 8 |
| Ricardum Trevour Wodwardum de Glyn Carregnaunte eodem anno xiiij' Regis prædicti | 1 10 0 |
| Hoell' ap Morres Gough' Ringildum de Kynlleth' dicto anno xiiij' Regis supradicti | 6 15 11½ |
| Johannem Edwardes Rec' Dominiorum prædictorum de parte Receptæ suæ supradictæ hoc anno xiiij' Regis supradicti | 1 7 0 |

Welsh Records—Ministers' Accounts, 19-32, Edw. III. Temporalities of the Bishopric of St. Asaph.

(M. I.)

"Edward¹ &c. a n're cher clerc Mestre Johan de Brunham n're Chamberlein de Cestre, saluz. Nous vous mandons et chargeons qe tout le vessel d'argent q'estoit a l'evesque de Saint Assaphe, q'est en v're garde, facez poiser et assaiez, qi vorra plus doner pur ycelle, et apres ce qe vous aurez ensi fait, le facez livrer a n're cher vallet Johan de Delves par endenture affaire parentre vous et lui, contenant les pieces, le pois et le pris d'icel, par quele et cestes nous volons qe vous ent soiez deschargez devers nous. Donne souz n're prive seal a Londres le xxiii jour de Juyl l'an dur regne n're trescher Sieur et pere le Roi d'Engleterre trentism primer et de France discetism.

"Edward &c. a noz bien amez Mestre Johan de Brunham, n're Chamberlein de Cestre, et Ith' ap Ken' Seys, saluz. Porceq' fait est a entendre a n're conseil q' vous Ith' meintenant apers la mort S'r Johan² nadgairs Evesqe de Saint Assaphe, qi Dieux assoille, seisisites touz les biens et chateux en n're mein, et les detenez ensi seisiz, siqe par avis de n're dit Conseil avons chargez n're cher et bien ame Johan de Delves de la manere de la vente qe se ferra des ascuns des ditz biens et chateux pur les custages funeraires entour lenterrement le dit Evesqe, et dordiner pur la sauve garde du remanant des ditz biens et chateux, et auxi des livres, vestimentz, et autres ournementz de seinte eglise trovez ovesqe le dit Evesqe le jour de sa mort; et vous mandons et chargeons qe au dit Johan donne foi et credence de ce q'il vous dirra en celle partie; et endroit de la vente et sauve garde des choses devauntdictes, facez selenqe ce q'il vous chargera depar nous. Et ce ne lesseez. Donne souz n're prive seal a Westm' le xxvj. jour de Feverer l'an du regne n're trescher Sr' et pere le Roi de Engleterre trentism primer, et de France discetism."

"Par tesmoign' lui reverent pere en Dieu S'r W.
par la grace de Dieu Evesqe de Wyncestre, n're
general attournee en Engleterre.

"Edward &c. a n're cher clerc Mestre Johan de Brunham n're Chamberlein de Cestre, saluz. Porceqe nous avons entenduz qe levesqe de Saint Assaphe est a Dieu comande, vous mandons qe vous facez seisir ses temporaltees en n're meyn par cause qe la vacacion du dicte Eveschee a nous appartient, et par cause q'il ne posit testament faire touz ses biens et chateux, et les suavement garder a profit de nous, tant qe vous ent eiez autre mandement de nous. Et ce ne lessez. Donne souz n're prive seal a Loundres le ix. jour de Feverer l'an du regne n're trescher Seignur et pere le Roi d'Engleterre trentisme primer, et de France discetism.

"Par tesmoign' lui reverent pere en Dieu Sr' W.
par la grace de Dieu Evesqe de Wyncestre, n're
general attourne en Engleterre."

(M. id.)

"Compotus Magistri Johannis de Brunham Camerarius Cestr' Recept' 't Administratoris bonorum 't catallorum que fuer' Magistri Joh's Treuaur nuper Episcopi Assan'.

"De duabus Mitris vno pari cirothecarum pro missa j annulo pont' ij

¹ Edward the Black Prince. ² John Trevor I, Bishop of St. Asaph, 1352-57.

calicibus cum paten' deaurat' j paruo coeliar' de argento j vestimento nouo integro cont' j casulam linet' cum virid', iij alb' iij tuniculis linet' cum bluet' iij amitis iij stol' iij fanon' j copa pro choro linit' cum rub' taffata j copa pro choro cum iij tunicles j casula j alb' j amit' j stol' cum fanon' linit' cum virid' cord' j amit' cum capit' j tunica alb' de serico linit' cum rub' Taffat' iij tunicles dupplic' de virid' Taff' radiat' ex una parte et crocea ex altera parte iij manuterg' iij fiol' argent' iij superpellic' j paruo manuterg' j portifor' j missali iij gradal' j psalterio glosat' j campana portabil' per viam j parua cruce de laton' j panno radiato cum taffata pro Altari et j corporali non r² eo quod dominus Princ' de gratia sua speciali et diuine carit' intuitu dedit 't concess' domino Lewelino Episcopo Assau', Decano et Capitulo eiusd' ecclesie, omnia bona predicta. Ita quod eadem bona rem' ecclesie Assau' ad opus p'dict' Episcopi Decani et Capituli eiusdem loci imperpetuum ex dono 't conc' sup'dict' per litteras dicti d'ni Princ' Camerar' suo Cestr' direct' quarum dat' est apud London' anno r' r' nunc xxxij per quas mandavit dicto Camerar' quod liberare faceret Episcopo Assau' qui nunc est, Decano et Capitulo Ecclesie Assau' omnes mitras, croc', vestimenta et al' ornamenta Capelle et totum libror' et vasa et plumb' 't lign' que fuer' Joh' vltimi Episcopi eiusd' loci que fuer' seis' in man' domini post mortem eiusd' Episcopi que non sunt vend'. Ita quod rem' Ecclesie Assau' imperpetuum ad opus Episcopi Decani et Capituli Assau' per indent' inter Episcopum et Camerar' Cestr' inde factam, etc.

"De j libro voc' psalterium glosat' in asseribus cum albo corio prec' xiijs. iij d. j paruo libr' seruien' qui incip' sic Si vis ad vitam ingredi in asseribus cum rub' cor' prec' xld. j libro sentenc' in asseribus cum viridi cor' prec' xiijs. iij d., j parte Bible in asseribus cum albo cor' in magno volumine prec' lxs. j paruo libello in asseribus cum rub' cor' de offic' Episcopi prec' ijs. j libro voc' commentum de Sompno et vigil' in asseribus sine corio prec' iijs. vno libr' voc' Comentum super octo libr' phisic' in asseribus sine cor' prec' vjs. viij d. j paruo libro in asserib' de offic' Episcopi cum albo cor' prec' ijs. j libro qui incipit Omnis ars et doctrina cum viridi cor' prec' ijs. j pari decret' veterum in asseribus cum virid' cor' antiquo prec' xxs. j pari decret' veterum 't debil' in asseribus cum viridi cor' prec' xiijs. iij d. j sexto libr' decretalium Clementin' in vno volumine in asseribus cum viridi cor' prec' xls. j sext' libr' decretal' in asseribus cum cor' prec' xxs. j speculo Judicial' in asseribus in rub' cor' prec' xxxs. Item pro Capella Episcopi j portifor' magno in asseribus cum albo cor' prec' xiijs. iij d., j Missal' magni voluminis in asseribus cum albo cor' prec' xxvjs. viij d., j gradal' in asseribus cum cor' rub' inpresso. Item iij gradal' in asseribus cum albo cor' prec' xxs. j. psalterio cum ympnar' glos' in fine in asseribus cum cor' albo prec' xs. j portifor' temporale cum psalterio in asseribus cum albo cor' veteri prec' vjs. viij d. j missali in asseribus cum rub' cor' prec' xvjs. viij d. j libr' de offic' Episcopi pro clericis ordinand' in asseribus cum albo cor' prec' xs. De rem' non r' eo qd' d'n's Princ' dedit 't conc' p'd'co Ll'o Ep'o 't Decano 't Capitulo Assau' 't successor' suis imperpetuum omnes p'd'cos libr' superius annot' prout continetur in indentur p'd'ca, De."³

(M. 2.)

"Comp' Ith' ap Ken' Seijs Custod' temporal' Episcopi Assauen' exist' in man' domini Princ' per mortem Magistri Johannis Trevaure nuper Episcopi

¹ Vel Cor' (leather).² i.e. respondet.³ Sic.

ibidem et temporal' Decani et Capituli eiusdem loci exist' in man' domini Princ' pro contemptu quem fecer' eid' domino Princ' eligendo Lodowycum¹ ap Mad' ap Lyse tunc Decanum eiusdem ecclesie in Episcopum loci illius nulla ad hoc petita licenc' nec obtent' ab eod' domino Princ' et rem' in man' eiusdem domini Princ' tam ex caus' p'd'cis q'm p' eo q'd idem Lodowycus sic electus non pecijt nec habuit licenc' nec assens' dicti domini Princ' de electione predicta ante confirmationem suam videlicet de exit' temporal' p'dc'orum a tercio die Febr' anno r' r' E' tercij post conquestum xxxj quo die idem Mag'r Johannes nuper Episcopus obiit vsque tercium diem Febr' prox' sequen' per unum annum integr' a quo die debet alias computare.

"Red' ville de Butuengan equaliter diuidend' inter Episcopum et Capitulum.

"De xs. de red' ville de Botuengan soluend' in festo omnium Sanctorum vjs. viij^d. et in festo Apostolorum Philipi et Jacobi iij^s. iij^d. nihil r' eo quod idem Custos cepit ad firmam omnia temporalia Episcopi Assau' pro vno anno integr' pro iij^s ^{li.}, soluend' ad festa Nat' Sancti Johannis Bapt' et Nat' Domini per equal' portiones videlicet a tercio die Febr' anno r' r' nunc xxxj vsque tercium diem Febr' anno r' eiusd' Reg' xxxij de quibus iij^s ^{li.} r' est infer.

"Summa nihil.

"Seruic' tenenc' ibidem pertin' vt supra.

"Tenentes ibidem debent facere sectam ad Cur' Episcopi et Capituli nisi fuerint sum' ad eund' diem ad Cur' domini R' Item pro filiabus suis maritat' seu qualitercumque violat' dabunt vs. nomine Amobr' et nichilominus tenent' de Forestar'. Item dabunt pro quolibet releuio vs. Item predicti tenentes sunt liberi et tenentur apud p'dictos redd' et seruic' et non ad alia.

"Summa nihil.

"Red' ville de Kilyweyn divid' vt supra.

"De xxijs. iij^d. de red' eiusdem ville un' sol' in festo omnium Sanctorum xvijs. iij^d. et in festo Apostolorum Philipi et Jacobi vs. nihil r' causa predicta. Et sunt ibidem viij lecti de quibus predicti denar' equaliter leuari debent ad eadem festa, Item duo lecti de predictis viij lect' videlicet lectus ymoel' et lectus mabon debent sectam facere ad molend' domini Episcopi Item omnes de predictis viij lect' tenentur venire ad Cur' domini Episcopi cum fuerint sum'. Item omnes de eisdem viij lect' sunt eiusdem conditionis de amobrag' et relenijs sic tenentes de Boduengan et tenentur de Forest'.

"Summa nihil.

"Red' ville de Lanwryst diuid' vt supra.

"De vs. de red' eiusdem ville solv' in festo omnium Sanctorum pro toto anno nihil r' causa predicta.

"Summa nihil.

"Red' ville de Bryngwyn diuid' ut supra.

"De xxijs. iij^d. de red' lecti Ith r' qui liber e' un' sol' in festo Omnium Sanctorum, xvijs. iij^d. Et in festo Apostolorum Philipi et Jacobi iij^s. nihil r' ex causa predicta. Ista progenies solvere debet relev' et amobr' ut supra et facere sectam ad Cur' domini et non ad Molend' et habebit tenentes. De xxvs. de redd' lecti Gwerthnoit qui fuit olim natus et modo liber per

¹ Llywelyn ap Madoc ap Elis, Dean, 1339-57; Bishop, 1357-76.

Episcopum et Capitulum per incr' *xxd.* per annum un' sol' in festo Omnium Sanctorum *xvijs. iiijd.* et in festo Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi *vjs. viijd.* nihil r' ex causa predicta. Ista progenies fac' sectam ad Cur' Domini et non ad Molend' et habebit ten'. Et solv' amobr' et relevia, ut supra. Et si communitas ville vel unus eorum vocaret ballivum Domini ratione placiti ad villam suam ipse qui ipsos vocabit inveniet eis expens' suas pro illa nocte. De *vs. de red' Ganelescop* in Hondrecayrus sol' ad festa predicta equaliter non r' causa predicta.

"Summa nihil.

"Redd' ville Pengwern diuid' ut supra.

"De *xxjs. jd.* et tercia parte unius denar' de redd' eiusdem ville un' sol' pro redd' dicte ville in festo Omnium Sanctorum *xijjs. iiijd.* et pro terra eorum in Enys in eodem festo *ijs. ix d.* et terciam partem unius denar'. Et in festo Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi *vs. nihil r' ex causa predicta.* Et in ista villa sunt duo lecti videlicet lectus Nud' et lectus Strwith' et sunt tenent' Domini Episcopi et solv' relevia et amobr', ut supra et fac' sectam ad Cur' 't Molend' Domini et tenentur de Forest' et solum pro sepihus suis siquis fecerint *jd.* Et si communitas ville vel unus eorum vocaret ballivos Domini Episcopi ad tenend' placitum ad villam suam ipsi de villa inuenient eis expen' suas pro illa nocte si ballivi hoc petant nec tamen si hoc facere recusent essent in mia'. Et si omnes isti morirentur forte excepto uno, iste unus debet h'ere totam villam dum tamen solv' Domino redd' cum consuetudinibus supradictis insuper nullus eorum tenetur ad cariaq'.

"Summa nihil.

"Redd' ville de Meriaduk cum servic' eiusd' ville diuid' ut supra.

"De *xlijs. iiij d.* de redd' *iiij lect'* in eadem villa videlicet lecti Gaeanar lecti Meybyon Gron' cum suis descendentibus et lecti Meybyon Bledynt qui quidem tres lecti sunt liberi un' sol' in festo Omnium Sanctorum *xxxijs. iiij d.* Et in festo Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi *xs. nihil r' ex causa predicta* et debent facere sectam ad Cur' domini Episcopi et non ad Molend' et solv' relev' et amobr' videlicet *vijs. vjd.* pro utroque duorum predictorum except' progenies Bledynt ap Kendals et progenies Gron' ap Seysill' que due progenies solv' nomine Relev' *vijs. vjd.* sed nihil de amobrag' set' nunc tarde solv' amobr' Et si communitas ville vel unus eorum vocaverit ballivum domini ad tenend' placita in villa predicta deberet eos admittere et expen' suas sibi inuenire pro illa nocte nisi possent tempestive domum adire. Isti omnes predicti debent habere tenentes super terr' eorum. Et si unus ten' suorum amerciamenti nisi forte litigarent cum tenentibus suis et tunc nihil. Et si omnes morirentur excepto uno iste unus debet habere totam villam dum tamen solv' Episcopo servic' suprascripta et tenentur de Forest' progenies Neynat que descendit ex *iiij lect'* supradictis debent solvere *jd.* pro sepihus cum sepes fecerint et non debent habere tenentes et sunt eiusd' conditionis cum alijs exceptis duobus punctis suprascript' de cariaq' non tenentur.

"Summa nihil.

"Redd' et servic' de Landid divid' ut supra.

"De *xxvijs. iiij d.* de redd' *iiij lect'* in eadem villa videlicet lecti Clodid lecti Merchion lecti Rusnoel et lect' Amobryd un' sol' in festo Omnium Sanctorum *xxjs. viij d.* et in festo Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi *vjs. viij d.* nihil

r' ex causa predicta. Et fac' sectam ad Cur' Domini et non ad molend' et solv' pro relev' et amobr' videlicet pro utroque vs. et tenentur de Forestar' et solv' jd. pro sepibus nec debent habere tenentes et tenentur inuenire expen' ballivis Episcopi cum per ipsos fuerint voc' ad tenend' placita in villa predicta et si omnes morerentur excepto uno iste unus debet habere totam villam dum tamen solv' Episcopo red' et servic' suprascripta de caria'g' non tenentur.

" Summa nichil.

" Redd' et servic' ville de Maenol divid' ut supra.

" De xls. vjd. ob. de redd' iiij lect' in eadem villa videlicet lecti Dyrys lecti Tygyr lecti Trahaearn et lecti Kynwryk un' sol' pro redd' dicte ville in festo Omnium Sanctorum xxvijs. iiijd. et pro terra eorum in Enys ijs. ijd. et duas partes unius denar'. Et in festo Apostolorum Philipi et Jacobi xs. nihil r' causa predicta. Isti debent habere tenentes et solv' pro relev' et vs. pro amobr' et fac' sectam ad Cur' Episcopi et non ad molend'. De car' non tenentur et debent inuenire expen' ball' Episcopi cum per ipsos fuerint vocati ut supra tenentur de Forestar' nec debent solvere denar' pro sepibus set tenentes eorum ipsum denar' tenentur solvere et si non habuerunt tenentes ipsimet tenentur solvere denar' predictum.

" Summa nihil.

" Redd' et servic' ville de Henlan divid' ut supra.

" De xvijs. iiijd. de villa de Henlan que dividitur in duas partes videlicet inter homines de Com' Lincoln' de Hyreniat et tenentes Episcopi un' de parte teneno' Episcopi sunt tres lecti videlicet lectus Gillabrydy lectus Les et lectus Elnan qui solv' pro redd' in festo Omnium Sanctorum ijs. ix. et in festo Apostolorum Philipi et Jacobi xd. et fac' sectam ad Cur' Episcopi et ad molend' et solv' pro rel' vs. tenentur de Forest' tenentur eciam solvere jd. pro sepibus non tenentur de caria'g' et si omnes eorum morerentur excepto uno iste unus deberet habere totam terram predictorum trium lectorum tamen solveret redd' et seruic' suprascripta nec debet inuenire expen' ballivis Episcopi qualitercumque placita tenuerint in villa predicta. De proprietar' de Treyfyat in Henlan qui tenent medietatem eiusd' ville solv' pro tunk in festo Omnium Sanctorum vijs. vjd. et in festo Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi xxd. Residentes ibidem solv' relev' et amobr' fac' sectam ad Cur' Episcopi et non ad molend' et debent habere tenent' fabri vero cum suis pro heredibus qui tenent' partem dicte ville solv' pro tunk in festo Omnium Sanctorum iijs. ix. et in festo Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi xd. nihil r' causa predicta. Et solv' amobr' et relev' fac' sectam ad Cur' Episcopi et non ad molend' tenentur vero de Forestar' debent habere tenentes. Et si omnes morerentur excepto uno iste unus haberet totam villam dum tamen responderet Episcopo de redd' et servic' supradictis.

" Summa nihil.

" Redd' et servic' ville de Bodynot divid' ut supra.

" De xvjs. viijd. de redd' ville de Bodynot pro tunk un' sol' in festo Omnium Sanctorum xijs. iiijd. Et in festo Apostolorum Philipi et Jacobi ijs. iiijd. nihil r' causa predicta et solv' amobr' et relev' fac' sectam ad Cur' Episcopi, non ad Molend' non debent habere tenent' set tenentur respondere de Forest'.

" Summa, nihil.

"Red' et servic' ville de Botgynwth divid' ut supra.

"De xxvs. de red' eiusd' ville in qua villa sunt vj gavelli solv' in festo Omnium Sanctorum xvijjs. iiijd. Et in festo Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi vjs. viijd. nihil r' causa predicta et fac' sectam ad Cur' et alias consuet' et servic', sic' homines de Henlan dic' quod homines de Ganello cornuoll' et pill' non debent habere tenentes Reliqui ut dicunt debent habere, et dic' quod non tenentur ad sectam molendini.

"Summa nihil.

"Red' et servic' ville de Branan divid' ut supra.

"De xs. de red' eiusd' ville in qua villa sunt hij. lecti de quibus v' sunt Meybyon Eillion nec debent habere tenentes nec tenentur de secta molendini tres vero lecti videlicet lectus Morwyth, lectus Prydydymoth', lectus Ricardi deb' habere tenentes sol' in festo Omnium Sanctorum vjs. viijd. Et in festo Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi ijs. iiijd. nihil r' causa predicta fac' sectam ad Cur' Episcopi non ad molend'. Et solv' amobr' et rel' ut supra.

"Summa nihil.

"Red' et servic' ville de Trefleth' divid' ut supra.

"De xxvijs. iiijd. de red' eiusd' ville in qua villa sunt iij lecti videlicet lectus Jor' ap Madant qui ut dic' non fac' Episcopo aliquod servic' nisi sectam Cur' tantum et deb' habere ten' et medietat multe¹ teneno' suorum j amerc' ut olim nunc non habent et habent molend' et tenentes sui fac' sectam molendini sui et solv' eis rel' et amobr' et non Episcopo alij duo lecti non fac' sectam molend' set solv' rel' et amobr' Episcopo predicti vero iij lecti solv' ad festum Omnium Sanctorum xxjs. viijd. Et in festo Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi vjs. viijd. nihil r' causa predicta.

"Summa nihil.

"Red' et servic' ville de Lansaman divid' ut supra.

"De xijs. vjd. de red' eiusd' ville que divid' in duas partes quarum unam partem tenent Meybyon Eyllon Episcopi qui fac' sectam ad Cur' Episcopi et non ad Molend solv' amobr' et rel' et solv' jd. pro sepibus un' sol' in festo Omnium Sanctorum pro tunk xs. Et in festo Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi ijs. vjd. nihil r' causa predicta.

"Summa nihil.

"Red' et servic' ville de Langernyw divid' ut supra.

"De lxxvs. ijd. de red' eiusdem ville in qua villa sunt xx gauell' quorum progenies Derono Belyn tenet vj qui fac' sect' Cur' nec solv' amobr' nec rel' habent molend' proprium deb' habere tenent'. Et solv' in festo Omnium Sanctorum xijjs. iiijd. et alij xiiij gauelli eiusd' solv' nomine tunk in festo Omnium Sanctorum xlvjs. xd. Et in festo Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi xvs. nihil r' causa predicta et deb' facere sect' ad Cur' Episcopi, et non ad molend' et solv' amobr' non tenentur de Forestar', et dic' quod quidam habent molend' quidam non et dic' quod Jor' ap Athaf et suicoheredes de gavello suo debent habere tenent', et Adaf Cadugan et Talffwch' deb' habere tenent' et dic' quod si quis eorum fuerit calumpniand' et vocauerit cum eo Episcopum Canonicos vel Ballivum pro sui defensione quod illo die comedent cum eodem.

"Summa nihil."

¹ Multure.

(M. 2d.)

"Lanelway ista proficua solvi¹ pertin' ad Episcopum.

"De xls. de ex' iij^{ss} x acr' terre divers' melior' apud Lanelway prec' acr' viij^d. nihil r' causa predicta. De xxs. de ext' Cxx acr' terre dominice debil' ibidem prec' acr' iij^d. nihil r' causa predicta. De xs. de xv hop' frumenti de mens' de Lanelway proven' de [quodam redd'] voc' Brundale vend' prec' hop' viij^d. de termino Omnium Sanctorum pro toto anno nihil r' causa predicta. De vijd. ob' de redd' ass' voc' [Cratheryon] ibidem de e' t' pro toto anno nihil r' causa predicta. De iij^{li}. de quodam molend' aquat' ibidem sol' dicta festa Omnium Sanctorum et Apostolorum Philipi et Jacobi equaliter nihil r' causa predicta. De molendino de Kylowyn quod val' per ann' xvjs. viij^d. Aliquando minus et terra Esc' ibidem que val' per ann' xxs. nihil r' quia pertin' ad fabric' ecclesie. De ijs. de fructu et herbag' pomer' ibidem nihil r' quia infra firmam Custod'. De xld' de firma cujusdam cotag' et unius gardini que Mad' Bragour ten' nihil r' causa predicta. De ijs. vjd. pro firma piscar' ibidem nihil r' causa predicta.

"Summa nihil.

"Naunerd siue Coydmund.

"De xxs. de ex' terr' et al' profic' ibidem nihil r' causa predicta.

"Ex Nundin' de Lanel'.

"De xls. de ex' Nund' de Lanel' in festo Apostolorum Philipi et Jacobi aliquando maius nihil r' causa predicta divid' inter Episcopum et Capitulum.

"Placita et perquis' Cur' de Lanel' et Langernyw divid' ut supra.

"De xli' xvjs. viij^d. de placit' et perquis' Cur' tent' ibidem cum Forestar' per annum aliquando maius aliquando minus nihil r' causa predicta.

"Manerium de Althmelodyn pertin' totum Episcopo.

"Red' ass'.

"De xlvjs. de red' ass' ville de Althmelodyn sol' in festo Omnium Sanctorum pro toto anno nihil r' causa predicta.

"Red' terminar'.

"De ls. de red' terminar' pro firma terr' Episcopi eis dimiss' ibidem pro predicto termino Omnium Sanctorum pro toto anno nihil r' causa predicta.

"Terr' dominical'.

"De iij^{li}. ix. iij^d. de ex' Cxxxiiij acr' terre dominic' dicti manerij prec' acr' viij^d. nihil r' causa predicta. De iij^{js}. viij^d. de ex' xliij acr' terre ibidem prec' acr' iij^d. nihil r' causa predicta. De xxs. de ex' xl acr' terre dominic' ibidem prec' acr' vjd. nihil r' causa predicta. De xxvs. de ex' lx acr' terre ibidem prec' acr' vd. nihil r' causa predicta. De xvs. de ex' xij acr' prati ibidem prec' acr' xvd. nihil r' causa predicta. De xxs. de ex' xxx acr' terr' dominic' ibidem prec' acr' viij^d. nihil r' causa predicta. De xxxs. de ex' iij^{ss} x acr' terre dominic' ibidem prec' acr' iij^d. nihil r' causa predicta. De ex' et profic' pomarij parvi bosci ibidem que val' per ann' xld. per estim' nihil r' eo quod messor habet omnia profic' eorund' pro labore suo ex assign-

¹ (or solum modo.)

natione predicti Custod'. Et me' quod predictae Cxxxiij acr' terre xiiij acr' terre xij acr' prati et pomarium cum parvo bosco ibidem sunt separal' Episcopi et resid' divid' inter Episcopum et Capitulum.

"Placita et perquis' Cur' separal' Episcopo.

"De xs. de placit' et perquis' Cur' tent' ibidem per annum aliquando maius aliquando minus nihil r' causa predicta.

"Manerium de Landegla.

"Manerium de Landegla cum villa de Kyfneynt cum omnibus pertin' subscript'.

"Red' ass'.

"De iiij. de red' ass' eiusd' ville de Landegla sol' ad festum Sancti Mart' pro toto anno nihil r' causa predicta. De xxs. de redd' ville de Keuenonyt sol' ad id' festum nihil r' causa predicta.

"Red' t'iar'.

"De xvjs. de red' terminar' ville de Landegla sol' in festo Sancti Mart' pro toto anno nihil r' causa predicta.

"Firme.

"De xiijs. iiij. rec' pro blad' proven' de terr' dominio ibidem seisinat' ad terciam garb' ad dimission' dicti Custod' nihil r' causa predicta. De xls. de firma molendini aquat' ibidem de termino Sancti Mart' pro toto anno aliquando minus, nihil r' causa predicta. De xxs. rec' de vestur' cuiusdam plac' prati ibidem vend' hoc anno per predictum Custod' nihil r' causa predicta. De xiiij. de quadam consuetud' voc' *arienmed* de termino predicto nihil r' causa predicta.

"Advocar'.

"De xijd. rec' de David ap Cad' de Keueneynt, Ith ap David 't David ap Eign' vel eorum her' qui sunt in advocar' Episcopi videlicet de quolibet iiij. de termino Sancti Martini pro toto anno nihil r' causa predicta.

"Placita et perquis' Cur' cum tol' Nundinar'.

"De vjs. viij. de placita et perquis' Cur' tent' ibidem per annum nihil r' causa predicta. De iij. rec' de tol' Nund' ibidem semel in anno in festo Sancti Nicomedi Martiris nihil r' causa predicta, et non plus r' eo quod dominus de Bromfeld' cap' mediet' dicti tol'.

"Coruseynfreyd et Putura equi Raglot'.

"De vs. per estimac' de quad' consuet' voc' Corowseynfreyd et Putura equi Ragloti nihil r' causa predicta et quia dictum profic' assign' ballivo ten' Cur' ibidem per annum pro labore suo.

"Memorandum quod apud Lanelwey et Langernyw cum pertin' sunt tres ballivi de quibus ballivis Episcopus deput' ballivos videlicet Raglot' qui tenebit Cur' cuius Balliva per est' val' per annum xxvjs. viij. al' ballivum qui voc' Seygeynab qui present' in Cur' querel' et attach' rec' denar' et lenab' eos de dictis Cur' proven' et eius balliva val' per annum per est' lxs. tercium ballivum qui voc' Forestar' qui custod' boscum et sepes et present' attach' transgressorum in balliva sua Cur' et lenab' et rec' amerc' proven' de Forestar' cuius balliva val' per annum xs. et sic possunt dimitti ad firmam.

"Rec' denar'.

"Idem Ith' custos dictorum temporal' rec' comp' de iiijth de firma omnium dictorum temporal' sic ei dimiss' per Jon' de Delum locum ten' Justie' et Camerar' Cestr', a predicto tercio die Febr' anno xxxj usque eund' diem anno xxxij. per unum annum integr'.

"Summa iiijth. De quibus lib' Roberto de Parys Camerar' North.

Wall' per manus Simon de Assewell' clerici lxxvi. vs. vjd. per unam Indent' inter Ricardum de Eston' solv' eosd' denar' et dictum Simon' fact'. Et eid' Camerar' per man' dicti Simon' xls. vd. per man' Ken' ap Bleth' solv' denar' de ex' Nund' de Lanelway hoc anno per Indent' inter ipsos Simon' et Ken' inde factam. Et in alloc' facta eid' Ith' firmar' xlixs. de ext' xlix acr' terre dominic' eiusd' Episcopi seminat' an' mortem suam quas terr' idem Ith' firmar' habuisse deb' infra firmam suam predictam et de quarum terr' blad' responsurus est domino Prince' in comp' de bon' et cat' eius Episcopi. Et deb' vs. De quibus idem Ith' custos eorundem temporal' r' in comp' suo de ex' eorund' de anno prox' sequen'.

"Comp' Ith' ap Ken' Seys' Custod' temporal' Episcopi Assau' et temporal' Decani et Capit' eiusd' loci a quarto die Febr' anno xxij usque ultimam diem Jun' prox' sequen' pro die dictus Custos lib' ead' temporal' Ll'io nunc Episcopo Assav' per breve domini Princ'.

"Manerium de Lanelway.

"Idem r' de iiijth. xiijs. de redd' ass' temporal' Episcopi et Capituli Assav' videlicet in Botvegan Killewyn Lanwryst Brynwy Penguern', Meraddok Landyt Maenol Henlan Bodynot Botegweich' Branan Treffleich' et Lansannan pertin' ad Manerium de Lanelwey de termino Apostolorum Philipi et Jacobi. Et de Ciijs. viijth. de placit' et perquis' Cur' de Lanelwey et Langernyw ad dictum Manerium pertin' tent' per Ith' ap Ken' Custod' dictorum temporal' per tempus huius compoti prout patet per particulas cont' in quodam Ro'lo per dictum Ith' super eod' comp' lib' videlicet de amerc' rel' et amobr'. Et de xxvijs. viijth. de ex' Molendini de Lanel' per tempus predictum. Et de lxvijs. viijth. de ex' Nund' de Lanel' in festo Apostolorum Philipi et Jacobi. Et de ijs. iiijth. de ex' et profic' herbag' pomarij de Lanelwey cuiusdam Cotag' et vnus gardini que med' Gragour ten' et cuiusdam piscar' ibidem per tempus compoti t' que ext' ad vijs. vjd. ut patet in comp' preced'. Et de vs. xjd. de parte viijs. vjd. de divers' herbag' infra dominium de Lanel' dimiss' a festo Annunc' beate Mar' hoc anno xxij usque festum Assumpc' beate Marie prox' sequen' videlicet pro rat' usque ultimum diem Jun'.

"Summa xvi. ijs. iiijth.

"Manerium de Landegla.

"Idem r' de xjd. de placit' et perquis' Cur' ibidem per tempus predictum. Et de vijs. viijth. de ex' Molendini ibidem per id' tempus. Et de vjs. de ex' nund' ibidem in festo Sancte Tecle Virginis.

"Summa xijs. viijth.

"Manerium de Althmel' et Coytmenyth.

"Et de xxs. vjd. ob' de parte xxxs. iiijth. de divers' herbag' div'is in terris dominic' infra dominium de Althmelod' et Coetmeneth' a festo Annunc'

beate Mar' anno xxxij usque festum Assumpc' eiusd' prox' sequen' videlicet pro rat' temporis usque dictum ult' diem Jun'.

"Summa xxs. vjd. ob'.

"Feod' Ballivorum cum firmis.

"Idem r' de ixs. ixd. de feod' pertinet ad Raglot' tenent' Cur' predictas per tempus predictum. Et de xs. viijd. ob. de feudo cuiusdam alterius ballivi ibidem qui voc' Sygymab' per idem tempus. Et de xiijs. de quadam custuma voc' Halcestre ad offic' predicti Sygymab' pertinet. Et de xxijs. vjd. de firma ballivi cuiusdam famuli dicti Sygymab' in Lanel' per idem tempus. Et de xxijs. vjd. de firma alterius famuli eiusd' Sygymab' in Lang'.

"Summa lxxvijs. iiijd. ob.

"Summa total' xxli. xiijs. xd. Et vs. de rem' firme ipsius Ith' nuper firmar' eorund' temporal' a tercio die Febr' anno xxxj sic cont' in compoto suo inde summa conjuncta xxli. xviijs. xd. De quibus lib' Rob' de Parys Camerar' North Wall' per manus Simon' de Assewell' rec' denar' lxxvs. viijd. per recogn' ipsius Simon'. Et deb' xvijli. xijs. ijd. De quibus alloc' ei xls. videlicet xx' Ricardo de Eston' Rec' xiijs. iiijd. pro predicto Ith' Sen' ten' Cur' et vjs. viijd. pro Ken' ap Bleth' ap Mad' clerico scribent' Cur' per tempus predictum. Et deb' xvli. xijs. ijd. De quibus r' in magno Rotulo debet' de anno xxxiiij in Cestr'. De quibus sol' xiiijli. vs. vjd. Et deb' xxvjs. viijd. De quibus sol' vjs. viijd. Item sol' xxs. Et quietus est."

(M. 3 is a duplicate of M. 2. M. 4 is a list of divers ornaments, jewels, etc., given by Prince Edward to the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter.)

(M. 5.)

"Visus compoti Magistri Johannis de Brunham Jun' Rec' denar' proven' de exit' temporalium Episcopatus Assaven' exist' in man' Domini Prince Wall' Duc' Corn' 'tc. per mortem David² nuper Episcopi eiusd' a primo die Octobr' anno r'r' E. terciij post conquestum xix'no quo die idem Joh' constitutus fuit Rec' eorund' temporal' per commissionem dicti domini Prince in tergo huius comp' irrotulat' videlicet de den' per ipsum rec' de eisd' temporal' expen' et liberat' a predicto primo die Octobr' usque xxj diem Septembr' tunc prox' sequen' anno xx quo die dictus dominus Prince de gratia sua speciali concessit eadem temporal' Magistro Johanni Treaur eiusdem loci Episcopo per summum pontificem proviso et ea deliberare precepit per litteras suas patent' sub privato sigillo domino Ricardo de Stafford' custodi dicatorum temporal' et dicto Magistro Johanni direct' similiter in tergo huius comp' irrotulat'.

"Llanelwey.

"In primis idem Rec' r' de lvjs. xjd. ob. rec' de redd' ass' pertinet Episcopo Assav' in villat' de Penguerin' Baynol' Insul' Killeweyn Bduengan Brangwyn et Caerwys de termino Omnium Sanctorum qui terminus accidit infra tempus istius compoti. Et de xvjs. ijd. rec' de eodem redd' ass' de termino Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi prox' sequen'. Et de iijs. rec' de j quarterio frumenti proven' de quodam redd' ass' qui redd' vocatur Grundale in villa de Llanelwey sic vend' domino Ken' ap Bleth' de termino Omnium Sanctorum

¹ Sic.

² Dafydd ab Bleddyn, Bishop of St. Asaph, 1314-52.

